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Poetry.

JUNE AND LOTS OF IT.

There's something in the hazy, daisy atmosphere
That makes a fellow mellow all the soul he has to spare
In the scented, sweet, contented subtle season when the tunes
Of a million birds make music for a million, trillion Junes!

You are dreaming in the gleaming—you are blinded by the glow
Of the white light and the bright light, where the splendid rivers flow;
Or in dells where bells of twilight ring their requiem of rest,
You are drifting with the rose leaves to the Night's voluptuous breast!

Life is languor, with no anger of a storm to strike and slay
The peace that makes the perfect and splendid vista's day;
Life is glory, and the story, told in Love's melodious tunes,
Makes the world move to the music of a million, trillion Junes!
—F. L. Stanton in Atlanta Constitution.

THE ROSE IS SUCH A LADY.

The rose is such a lady—
So stately, fresh, and sweet;
It joys to hold her image—
The rain pool at her feet.

They look such common lasses,
Those red pinks in a line;
The rose is such a lady—
So dignified and fine.

The winds would wish to kiss her,
And yet they scarcely dare;
The rose is such a lady—
So courteous, pure, and fair.

Here's one come from a garden
To die within this book—
See, in the faded features
The old lady-like look!
—Gertrude Hall, in McClure's Magazine.

GRIEF.

The first great grief that comes into a life
Seems hardest, for the heart has known no pain;
But when each day brings greater care and strife,
And life endures, the heart must hope again.

Then looking back to pain, from which we shrank,
To stony ways we walked with bleeding feet,
So bitter now the cup that what we drank
In other days to us would now seem sweet.
—New York Sun.

Miscellany.

A MYSTIFIER MYSTIFIED.

Magician Kellar Puzzled by an Indian Fakir's Trick.

Kellar, the magician, told this story to a New York Press reporter the other day: "I had been in India a number of times and had visited all the principal cities, when, in 1883, I found myself in the pretty city of Lucknow. The city is a most beautiful one, the palaces and grand buildings of the Mohammedans are princely structures and the easy mode of life is particulary refreshing to a tired and nervous European or American.

"I had been in the city long enough to have acquired the ennui of the people, and was falling easily into their listless, luxurious ways, when, one morning, this adventure befell me, and caused me to at once lose all that sense of serene and peaceful quiet that I had before possessed.

"You know that in India in the summer season it is too hot to sleep upon mattresses or under much bed clothing. In my room in the neat little bungalo where I was stopping I had a bamboo couch, without a mattress, and my only covering was a linen sheet. I had rested there in comfort for many nights, and was just about to arise one morning when a Hindoo fakir entered the door.

A Startling Announcement.

"He was a tall, lank, solemn visaged individual, and salaamed profoundly as he entered. I sat up on the edge of my cot to get a good look at him, and asked what he wanted. He looked at me an instant and then slowly drew from his breech cloth a small reed pipe.

"'Heap big snake in Sahib's bed,' he ejaculated in the same calm, unruffled manner.

"'Snake in my bed!' I yelled, as I bounded to the floor with visions of writhing, hissing cobras in my mind. 'Snake! Where?'

"'In Sahib's bed, heap snake,' the rogue replied, as he slowly released a small earthenware pot or jar from his girdle. Then he placed the reed pipe to his lips and proceeded to extract from it the most painful music I ever listened to. Serpents galore would have been welcome if that music could have been banished I thought, but as I watched the bed my sentiments underwent a rapid change.

"In the middle of the couch, underneath the sheet, I saw something moving. The sheet became elevated in a conical form, and there was a hissing and spitting underneath it that made my blood run cold. Then there emerged from the edge of the covering the slimy, horrible head of a monster cobra that wasn't an inch less than eight feet long, and slowly slid from the bed and coiled himself upon the floor. I stood looking at him with my eyes bulging with terror.

Don't Know How It Was Done.

"The doleful, seductive, plaintive strain of the pipe continued and the head of the monster slowly arose to a level with the cot. His hood began to swell, and he showed every sign of intense anger. The weird music grew faster and faster, and the oscillating motion of the serpent's head kept time to it. The little pipe shrieked, and the fakir was perspiring from every pore. His eyes were bulging from his head and his foot was keeping double time to his piping. Shriller and more penetrating grew the notes, until of a sudden they became again plaintive and sad; the time was slower, the notes sweeter and harmonious. The motions of the monster's head were slower and slower, and then the fakir's hand stole quickly to his side. A sword leaped out, there was a flash, a glint of steel and the cobra's head rolled upon the floor while the dismembered body thrashed itself about the apartment. I staggered to the door, almost overcome by nervous strain and the ordeal was over. The muttered 'backsheesh' of the fakir was generously responded to, you may be sure, and he left my bungalo, leaving only the severed head and body of the cobra as reminders of the scene through which I had passed.

"How was it done? I don't know. I never knew whether the scoundrel brought the snake in with him or not, but while he was playing I saw him crowding another cobra, as big as the first, into that little earthen pot which he carried at his girdle."

Late Kinks in Linen.

An exquisitely pretty and cool-looking screen is made of linen in the natural color, embroidered in life-size magnolia blossoms and mounted on bamboo.

A mantel border for the hideous mantel of a summer house is of gray linen, embroidered in crocuses. A straight row of the full-blown yellow flowers forms the edge, and between each open blossom is a half-closed one in mauve.

A table cover marked all over in yellow and purple pansies is exquisite.

Trunk sachets are the latest product of the fancy work maker. They are linen envelopes that fit the bottom and the various trays. They are embroidered in big, easy designs.

The latest doylies are very small squares of brocade edged with deep ivory-colored imitation of old point.

A novel idea is to copy the patterns of the dessert service on the dessert doylies in silk embroidery.

She Draws the Line at That.

No matter how the nurse girl is abused, she will never prefer her charges to a policeman.—Elmira Gazette.

DAYS AND NIGHTS IN OLD JAPAN.

WRITTEN EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE BLADE, BY

ROBINSON LOCKE.

NO. XX.

Our evening meal at the Okitzu inn with the too-long-to-be-repeated name was a great affair for us and for the people of the place. The sitting room was converted into a dining room, by placing in it a square table covered with a cloth that was once white. After a long wait one of the maids appeared with some knives and forks, much to our delight, for we had no desire to attempt again the use of chop sticks. The knives and forks were ancient, it is true, and were not altogether immaculate—but they were better, for our purposes, than a dozen pairs of chopsticks.

Then another maid brought in four plates of shrimp soup that was delicious. Both the girls and a couple of the boys of the house stood by the door watching the, to them, curious process of eating soup with a spoon. They would have placed the bowls to their lips and shoveled the shrimps and the soup into their mouths with their chopsticks. Following came a fried fish, which, as it proved to be "tai," was, of course, very fine. Then came a stew, which was passed in quiet silence. By this time we began to enquire for the tea, or "ca-hay" there had been so much trouble over, earlier in the afternoon. It was soon brought, along with a bit of home-made cane sugar.

There was a peculiar aroma to the black looking decoction that induced Mother to remark that she thought she didn't care for any tea this time.

My brother Charles made no bones about saying that he'd be hanged if he wanted any such looking stuff as that. The odor was quite enough for him.

My wife really wanted a cup of tea, and wanted it badly (as we all did in fact), but she couldn't muster up courage enough to sample it.

With surprising unanimity they all turned to me and said:

"You taste it, dearie," (awfully affectionate like); "it would be really too bad to hurt these good people's feelings, especially as they have evidently gone to so much trouble to get us China tea, instead of their own Jap tea."

"But my nostrils are just as delicate as yours," I replied. "Let's just pass the tea by. It will only keep us awake to-night anyhow, and you know we have a hard day before us to-morrow."

"Aw, taste it and be done with it," said Charles.

"If I were not afraid of a headache, I'd risk it," said mother.

"It won't hurt you to take just a sip," chimed in my wife; "and perhaps, in spite of its looks, and its odor, it may be just what we need. Do try it, and I'll take a cup right after you."

Of course under such circumstances there was nothing left for me to do. Casting a hasty look backward to see whether the whole hotel family was looking (and every oblique-eyed one of 'em was staring as hard as he could), I poured out half a cup of the mixture, dropped a pewter spoonful of the coarse cane sugar into it, and with a look at the rest of the family that was intended to convey a fond farewell, I put the cup to my lips, and took one small, very small, swallow.

Charles laughed outright.

Mother turned to look at the view out of the window, her handkerchief over her mouth; while my wife was at my side in an instant.

"Oh, Rob," she exclaimed, tears starting to her eyes. "Have these vile heathens poisoned you? Do speak. Do tell me about it. What can I get you? What shall I do; what shall I do?"

"Sit down!" I managed to say, and then I went out on the veranda and communed with nature a while, and while there fervently prayed that the nine million gods of Japan would never forgive the cook that brewed that horrible decoction, and the maid who served it, and the wretches who stood silent witnesses of my heroic attempt at sampling it.

What we had supposed was China tea, "Ca-hay," was, heaven save the mark, coffee! ca-hay being as near to the pronunciation of the word as that idiotic Jap boy could get.

And I, fool that I was, had tasted it.

Would that I had taken castor oil instead.

It would have been ambrosia compared to that infernal "ca-hay."

A pudding, light and fluffy—made of the white of eggs and some sort of marmalade—wound up the dinner, and for dessert we had an abundance of oranges and persimmons, both of which were delicious, and finally removed from my mouth the lingering taste of the "ca-hay." Then American cigarettes were lighted by the male members of the party, and passed, out of mere politeness, to the members of the inn party, every one of whom, not excepting a little eight-year-old girl, took one with many thanks, and lighted and smoked it with the greatest delight, evidently greatly preferring the American tobacco to the Japanese article, for soon after I noticed that several other girls who had not yet appeared on the scene, were surreptitiously brought forward with an humble request for the favor of a cigarette. We were kept busy the rest of the evening dealing out these goods which at once became a prime favorite. (There is a business suggestion to cigarette makers contained in these last few lines for which no charge is made.)

Meanwhile we had been examining and admiring the quaint old pottery on which the meal was served, and a lengthy consultation of the phrase book was the means of producing several more pieces from the regions below stairs, the landlady showing them with quite a good deal of pride. One or two very large old platters, round, shallow, and of a wonderful light blue, were especially fine, and an offer to buy them was very well received by the owner, who, after a long and earnest consultation with the other members of the family, said she would part with them both for five yen, though they had been in the family for so many years she hated to give them up. That may or may not have been a pleasant little fiction on her part, doubtless was, but all the same, the five yens were very cheerfully paid, and the placques, as they are now designated, were ours.

Then some one brought in an old gold lacquered cabinet, about eighteen inches high by eight square, such a cabinet as none of us had ever seen in any of the stores in Yokohama, Tokio, Nikko, or anywhere else. It was not made yesterday for sale to-morrow. It was one of the old-time pieces of work, with a curiously constructed stand, divided inside into three triangular compartments, one for a diminutive tea pot, another for a diamond shaped tea caddy, and the third for trays on which to place the cups. Below was a drawer, and on top was a fine tray. All of these were beautifully inlaid with ivory and mother-of-pearl in chaste designs, the whole cabinet being a wonderfully fine specimen of that kind of work. Brought in more to show and to be admired, it was some time before they would name a price for it, but eventually we succeeded in putting it away with the placques.

After looking at some vases with their crude and ill-made designs, we all went down stairs into the Japanese part of the inn proper. This was a large smoke begrimed room, the bamboo rafters of which shone, in the fitful light of a dozen paper covered lamps, like old ebony. The rear of the room was the kitchen where several cooks were slicing raw fish and making queer kind of soups for two or three guests who were seated on the matted floor in the front of the room smoking and talking while their evening meal was being prepared.

On one side of the room opposite the space used as a kitchen the head of the house and two or three cronies were huddling over a hand stove, smoking their pipes and talking while they were busy filling their pipes and knocking the ashes out. When we joined the group, sitting, as nearly as we could, as they did on the soft rice straw matting, all sorts of cups, saucers, bowls, tea pots, plates and boxes were brought out from forgotten nooks and placed on the floor for our inspection by the dim light of large paper lanterns held by the interested spectators. Some of the pieces were beautiful in glaze and color, as well as in shape, and quite a number of rare bits were obtained for five, ten and twenty sens each. The more we saw the more we wanted to see, and acting on the quickly granted permission my wife took a lantern and went prowling about the old cupboards and out of the way corners where she succeeded in unearthing a few choice pieces that the inn people seemed to consider of no value whatever, for they laughed good naturedly when asked how much they would take for them, and bunching them all together shoved them over for two yen and a half, about a dollar and seventy-five cents of our money.

That dimly lighted room, with long shadows flitting across the smoke and age-begrimed bamboo rafters was exceedingly picturesque. In the front part of the room near the side entrance two of the women of the house and a little one ate their frugal evening meal while we were chaffering for the quaint old pottery. They sat on the floor in front of a low table on which were a few porcelain dishes containing a pungent soup, some rice and thin slices of raw fish. There was the inevitable charcoal brazier of course and the equally inevitable tea outfit. They paid but little attention to us until they had finished their simple meal, and then they all came over for a couple of cigarettes for an after supper smoke.

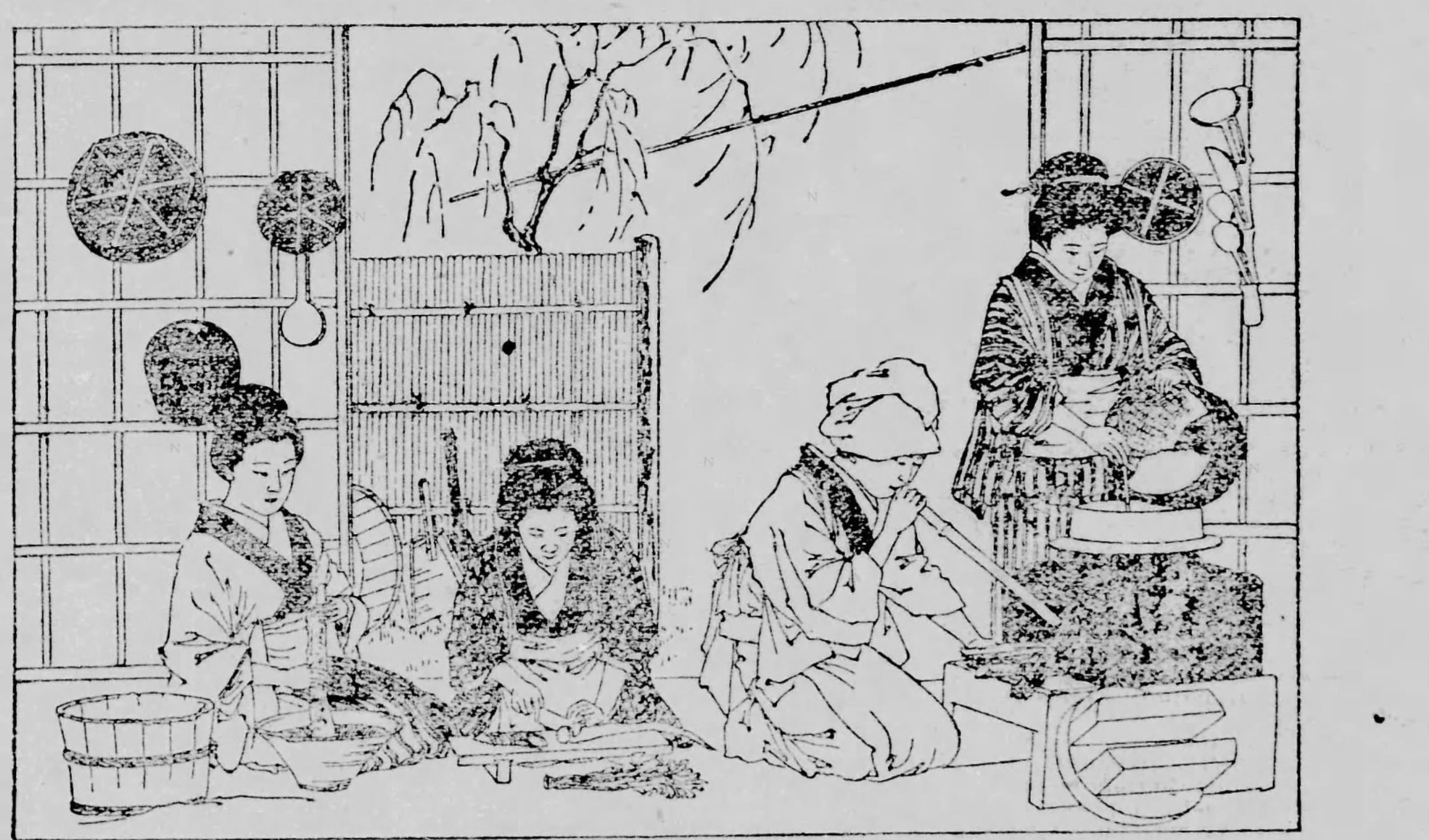
Having exhausted their store of good things we returned up stairs and after more cigarettes began to think about bed. The phrase book was then brought into requisition and through it, it was learned that they had no foreign beds, but would make some. There was a great sliding of panel screens and in the course of half an hour we were ushered into our several bed rooms, where we found in each eight Japanese blankets, three or four inches thick, spread out on the floor, over which was a large heavily wadded coat the long wide sleeves of which lapped over on the matting. At the head of each bed was a short round bolster harder than that much wood.

Fortunately, we had our traveling rugs and down pillows with us, and by taking off the least possible amount of clothing we managed to get some sleep, though the cold wind crept in through a hundred chinks and crevices in the not too tightly fitting panels, and the old Pacific roared and howled as though stirred up to a fury by a thousand infuriated demons. A night in a Japanese inn sounds very romantic and all that, but it has its seamy side.

We were all up unusually early the next morning, and after a light breakfast of fish, oranges and persimmons, packed up the treasures found the night before, and with five rikishas, one for the valises, packages and boxes, each drawn by two men, we clattered off down the long street past the temple on our way to Kuno. Just as the caravan was starting the proprietor of the inn, probably desiring to reciprocate for the cigarettes he and his family consumed the night before, came out bowing and scraping and handed me a little piece of paper on which were inscribed a number of Japanese characters. He seemed to attach considerable importance to the document which was carefully folded away in my inside pocket. Long afterward it was ascertained that it was a letter of introduction and commendation to the keeper of the inns at Kunozan and Shizuoka. It seems that this is a common practice among the hotel keepers. Whether it is policy to make use of such letters is an open question. Owing to ignorance of the language an unsuspecting foreigner might unwittingly bear such testimony against himself as would result in his being unmercifully fleeced in case he did use the letters.

All along the route we passed two or three little one-streeted hamlets, separated one from the other by a very short distance. As we rode along, a queer procession of five rikishas, the coolies keeping up a regular monotonous chant as they ran, the children in the street stopped their top-spinning and kite-flying to watch the strange sight; old women put down their double-weighted pole to look and the people in the houses made a rush for the door. Through the open frame work in many of the houses we could see young girls and women at the loom busily weaving the narrow cloth used for making wearing apparel. They were unusually rapid workers and made the shuttle fairly fly.

[TO BE CONTINUED NEXT WEEK.]

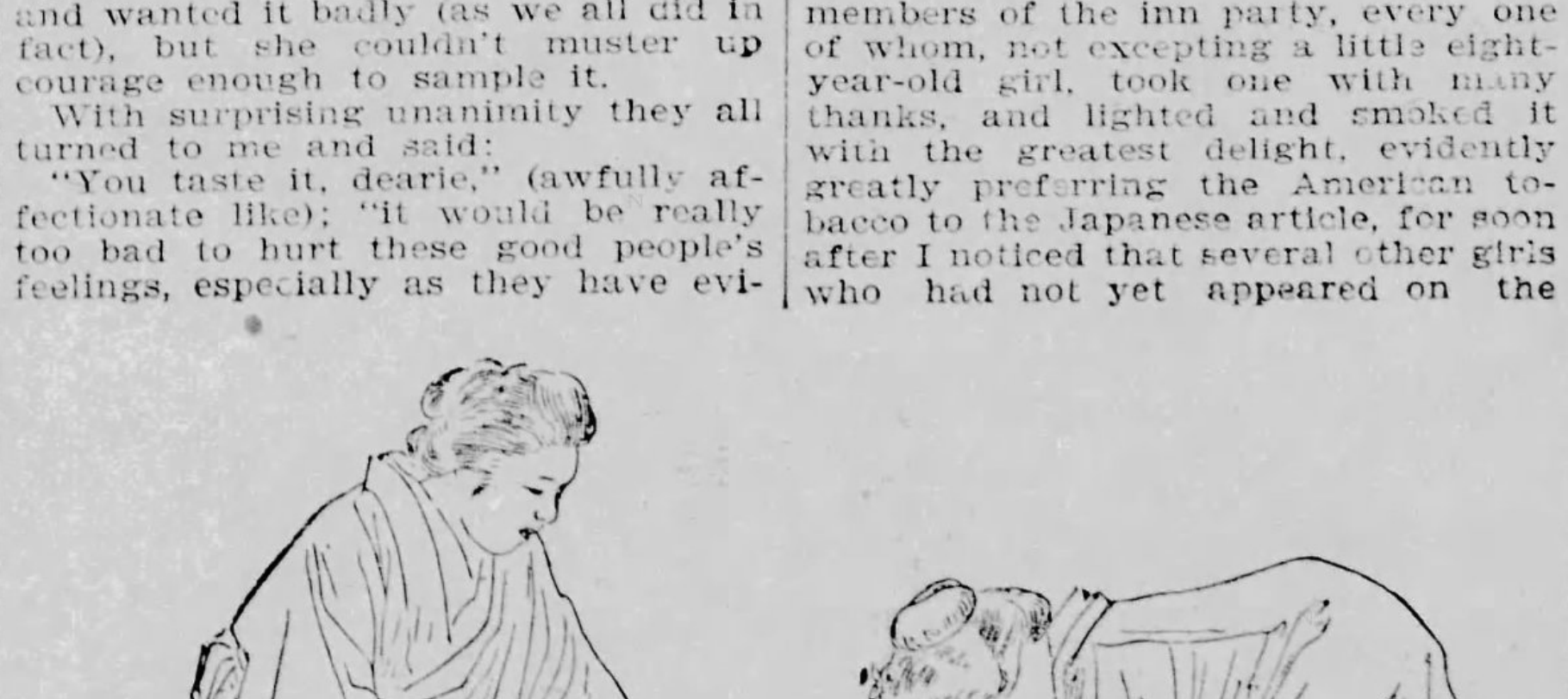


SCENE IN A JAPANESE KITCHEN.

Preparing the Rice, Slicing the Long Radishes, Blowing the Charcoal Fire and Making the Soup. Engraved on Wood Expressly for the Blade by the Famous Wood Engraver Tokutaro Kimura, of Tokio.

HOW THE JAPS SLEEP.

A Picture Showing the Accomodations Offered our Party at the Okitsu Inn.



SERVING TEA.

A Scene at the Inn at Okitsu—The Servant Always Salutes Before Serving.

OUR LANDLADY AT OKITSU.

The pleasant little woman who was responsible for the "Ca-hay."

THE EVENING MEAL.

A Scene at the Inn at Okitsu—Showing How the Chopsticks are Used.

"HUMAN NATER" IS THE SAME.

And Even the Spanish Dukeling Got Mad at the Gateman.

"Vey yeh got the Bogeyville Gazette here?" asked the old man as he broke into the exchange editor's belittered den. "I'm away from home attendin' the Fair, huh! Want teh see my own paper, huh! Human nater is human nater, huh! Same as a woodchuck, huh! Always the same, huh!"

And the old man chuckled so deep down in his bony throat that it sounded as though he was strangling to amuse the company, says the Chicago Post.

"Bet the old fellow is right," remarked the tall young man in the corner. "Human nature is wonderfully similar whether exemplified in the hod-carrier or the Spanish grandee. I was going down to Jackson Park a while since and just before the train started a merry party rushed into the compartment I was in, the elders distributed themselves liberally over the seats, a very pretty, dark-eyed girl was set down next to me, the iron bars fell and we whirred noisily away over the uneven roadbed. Then I noticed that the party were all talking in Spanish. I don't know enough of the language to keep up with it when rapidly spoken, but I noticed that the young man to whom the pretty girl was talking was no Spaniard. His was the accent of an acquired language, but she didn't seem to find it at all displeasing. We reached the Sixtieth street station and piled out, the elder Spaniards getting off at a good stiff pace for the grounds, but the two young folks loitering behind. I loitered, too, for I had by this time recognized the duke and duchess of Veragua and the pretty little dukeling, as she is called by the irreverent. The young folks chatted, the elders walked. When the latter came to the gateway there was a moment's showing of elaborate passes, genuflection from the guard and the party passed through to the other side.

"Not so the youthful couple. For some inexplicable reason or other, after a moment's chat at the gates, the young man lifted his hat and went his way and the young lady attempted to join her party. At the turnstile the guard stopped her. She drew herself up haughtily and explained. The guard shook his head. She smiled and explained. The guard remained obdurate. He was one of those fellows who think about twice a year, and this wasn't a meditative season. The little dukeling craned her neck. Her escort had vanished from sight, and her father's party, though still visible, were out of calling reach. With a swift movement she thrust her hand in among the laces of her bodice and drew forth an elaborate billet, gay with the arms of Spain, and dangled it before the eyes of the unhappy guard. He looked it over, gravely put her through the turnstile, and bowed most respectfully.

"But she had gained the vantage ground, and now it was her turn. She stamped her pretty foot, her bright eyes flashed wrathy lightnings, and she treated that guard to a thorough raking-over in choicest Andalusian. In vain her father, who had come back for her, laid his hand upon her shoulder and tried to stem the torrent of her anger. She shook her pretty fist at the guard and went volubly on, and not until she had reached the end of her jeremiad and had cowed the guard into a poor semblance of himself would she be diverted. It was a very pretty little scene, and so I stand by the old man's words: 'Human nater is human nater, huh! Same as a woodchuck, huh! Always the same, huh!'"

CHOLERA.

New York Sun.

We know of the falsity of the prediction, which was so often repeated in the months between last October and March, that the cholera would be here in the spring, brought over by immigrants from the infected regions of Europe. We know also of the falsity of the prediction made in the spring-time, that it would be here very early in the summer. It is now pleasant to entertain the hope that the disease may not appear here at any time this year. It is possible to indulge in this hope, even though the alarmists predict that we shall have it early in the fall, or at least before winter sets in. We have found out that fortune tellers and foretellers are not to be trusted.

The news from Europe is of very good promise. The prediction was made there also, a half year ago, by plenty of doctors and sanitarians, that cholera would surely be epidemic in several other countries besides Russia, in the months of the spring and the early summer. The prediction was founded upon the assumption that the cholera germs, paralyzed by the winter's cold, would be quickened when warmer weather came and prompted them to renew their ravages among mankind. The assumption was plausible, and it created widespread apprehension in the month of April and again in the month of May. Up to this time, happily for both Europe and this country, the prediction has not been verified. Even if the disease should at any period become epidemic in one or more of the countries of Western Europe, we are to keep it out of the United States. The precautionary measures that we have adopted give reason for this hope.

Perhaps there is less danger to us from immigrants this summer, than from the shiploads of rags sent here from infected districts. It is the duty of the Marine Hospital service to see to it that all bales of rags sent here from any of these districts, without thorough disinfection, shall be kept out of this country.

Accounted For.

Englishman—Pardon me, sir, but where do you come from?
Paddy—From County Cork.
Englishman—Then that accounts for your brogue.
Paddy—May I ax where your come from?
Englishman (proudly)—From Worcester.
Paddy—Then that accounts for your sauce.—Tid-Bits.

ARE MANY FLYING FEET

THE LIGHT FANTASTIC AS IT IS TRIPPED AT THE FAIR.

Along Midway Plaisance, Where Are Movements That Were Never Dreampt Of by the French.

Just as in the horticultural building the aroma of apples predominates in spite of the array of tropical fruits, so in the Midway Plaisance a peculiar sound rises triumphantly above the general hubbub. It is something between a squawk and a screech, accompanied by a pounding that has no raison d'etre but to make as loud and as hideous a noise as possible. The effect of this combination begins at the base of the spinal column and rasps up to the cerebellum like a glass-cutter's diamond point on a window pane.

There is not quite a mile of this sort of entertainment as it begins east of the Ferris wheel and ends before you get to Cottage Grove avenue. It possibly reaches its culmination at the Chinese Bazaar, tea garden and theater.

All this musical effort is expended to draw crowds to the various attractions of the private concessions and incidentally to accompany gentle or violent contortions of the body called dancing. It seems to have the same fascination as the marvelous music of the pied piper, to judge from the crowds of people who pay 25 cents for the purpose of having their ear-drums ruptured. But it draws you in also, treats you to a new phase of Bedlam, you see the kaleidoscope present another combination of color and motion and arrive at the end of the Plaisance with your backbone as limp as a cotton string. But when you get your sensations straightened out next day you realize that your impressions of the various nations are crystallized.

In the Chinese Theater.

The Chinese theater is a bare room except for the seven-deck pagoda that serves as a chandelier, and is covered with trumpery bijouterie having seven more colors that there are in nature. The drop curtain is riotous with dragons, Kublai Khans on horseback, ceremonious tea parties and laundry bills on red panels. Behind the scenes the orchestra is giving an overture that sounds like a concert of cats with an accompaniment of bootjacks and bricks on an area roof. When the curtain goes up a musician is discovered hammering a brass bowl. When he gets through with it they will sell it to you for hammered brass of Bernares in the East India pavilion. Another is squeaking and squealing and mewing on a primitive instrument. Some fan and teapot people walk in, after which a sound as of a whole pantry full of tinware falling behind the scenes announces the entrance of the ladies.

It is a good deal of a surprise to see Far Dan Som and Di Gar Pang step onto the boards as if they were only temporarily absent from their places on sandalwood fans or Shanghai tea caddies. It is an unheard of thing in the Celestial Empire for women to act, so that these must have dwelt long in the land of San Francisco before becoming sufficiently emancipated. The mongol women who are up to date in the United States are very discreet indeed. They seem not so much to move as to assume various familiar and charming attitudes. There are the almond-shaped eyes and serious, infantile smile of tradition; the stiff, narrow, elaborate dress and the impossibly small and clumsy shoes. They walk to the center of the stage, flirt their fans in each other's faces with a rapid, tremulous motion, revolve on their heels and retire to the wings. Here they sit down on the edges of tall chairs as carefully as if they feared their drapery would crack somewhere.

You would believe they had been put to use if you should see them. They advance and retreat with indescribable shouts and gestures that grow wilder as the thirst for battle grows, but it is all in well-ordered ranks, as if they worked from a common motive. Through it all you can see the military spacing is kept exact as by instinct or some power of nature. Then, as if all law were broken, they are in fifty pieces—fighting, screaming, struggling, mixed up in a frightful melee of flesh and knives. When the moment is past two lie on the ground apparently dead. To make sure of it they are kicked, rolled, bundled about and finally carried away.

The war dance goes on through countless evolutions, and, despite its horrible suggestiveness, there is a fascination in watching the smooth, sculptured bodies that are scarcely concealed by the semi-drapings of tawdry calico, beads and shell. The faces, too, are often surprising for the excellent modeling. At one end of the platform sit the musicians, who strike hollow cups of metal with iron rods, and others who beat, beat the rhythmic, relentless measure of those on-coming feet.

The Algerian Dancing Girls.

Here at least the music seems appropriate and no more wild and rude than the people it inspires, but when the dreams of the orient are reproduced one expects—

Music that softer falls
Than petals from blown roses on the grass.

Yet the variety one gets where the Algerian girls dance in their native village is only a shade less hideous than the variety furnished in the Chinese theater.

The orchestra consists of five men who use three big drums and two little screeching horns. The musicians sit on a little stage decorated with brass lanterns, tall jars and cushions, with a bench along the back. The audience stuff their fingers in their ears and wail for Nourmahal.

She comes in presently all in bangles, chains, gauze, Turkish trousers just as she is pictured in those fascinating tales of the East. Five or six others roll in after her, for it can hardly be said that they walk. It is disenchanting at first to contemplate these 200-pound prize beauties of Algiers and Tunis. Their development below the waist is truly marvelous, but their heads are small and features exquisitely cut, except for the double chin.

As is to be expected they do not dance at all with their feet. Their bodies keep up a sinuous motion to the music of little pottery drums beaten by the girls who are not dancing. I found out the secret of the fascination of this strange swaying of the body and arms. The dancer throws her head slightly back and half closes her eyes. Then she fixes her langurous glance on you and moves from side to side with sensuous grace. Occasionally her hips seem to have an independent motion, her arms flutter and wave about her head, but even as she sinks backward with incessant swaying motions her eyes are still fixed upon you, so that when she ceases utterly you wake up as from a dream of the "Arabian Nights."

Nora Marks

QUEER MUSIC, QUEERER DANCING, ON MIDWAY.

H. von Hofsten.

THE ALGERIAN PREMIER DANSEUSE.

REQUIRES BOTH GRACE AND SKILL.

MOST PEOPLE READY TO RISK IT

Greenbacks and Bank Notes Carry Bacteria—Mr. Outhwaite's Plan.

Representative Outhwaite, of Ohio, has taken up and, in view of the danger of cholera invasion, will press vigorously at the next session of Congress a proposition for the frequent exchange of soiled paper money for new notes. An investigation made at his suggestion has, according to the New England Stationer and Printer, shown that old greenbacks and bank notes contain the germs of disease to an unusual degree, and that there is reason for apprehension of them as a producer of disease. In view of the necessity of the utmost precaution against the spread of cholera in this country this summer, Mr. Outhwaite has introduced a bill directing the secretary of the Treasury to make the necessary regulations to secure the "speedy and frequent redemption of all United States paper currency and all national bank notes which have become soiled, impure, unclean or otherwise unfit for use when presented in sums of not less than $100, and for the preparation and issue of new United States paper currency in place of such as shall have been redeemed."

The subject was first brought to Mr. Outhwaite's attention by Dr. C. F. Clark, of Columbus, and soon afterward the Bankers' association of Ohio adopted a report in favor of legislation to secure a frequent exchange of notes. Dr. J. C. Graham, bacteriologist of Starling Medical college, was asked to make an investigation, and his report discloses the fact that old paper money is as full of bacteria as eggs are said to be of meat. Dr. Graham writes that he made an examination of eight bills. A $1 bill of the series of 1878 showed three kinds of bacteria, and one of the series of 1886 two kinds. Two $2 bills of the same series showed one bacterium each, and another dollar bill, series of 1886, two kinds. The bills were all much worn and very dirty. The culture made of the notes showed that on each of them were a number of bacteria colonies which might some day, under some circumstances, develop energy enough to immigrate to the human system. One of the bills had thirteen colonies of two kinds of bacteria. The doctor says that it yet remains to determine the nature of the various microbes to ascertain whether they be pathogenic germs capable of producing disease. This work will require considerable time. The roughened surface of old bills affords a place for disease germs, and attention should be called to it. Bearing on this point of the character of the germs the London Lancet says: "Two notes were found containing 19,000 germs of various kinds. Cultures were made in broth, gelatine and agar-agar, and these were injected into rats and guinea pigs, most of which died within 24 hours."

Variety in Lilac Tints.

Last year green carnations were invented and very little beauty there was about them. This year experiments are being made in London with lilac. The results obtained are pink, yellow and red. The effect is rather pretty and above all things new. Absurd prices are charged for the novelty of these flowers, though, as a matter of fact, the process of coloring them is very simple, and not in the least costly. To obtain a yellow tint the stalks must be soaked in a solution of picric acid, a kind of bright golden salt. The substance is not injurious, and may be handled without danger. Indeed, it is a powerful antiseptic. Lilac becomes pink by using fuchsine and eosine makes it red.

The straw sailor hat has come to be almost an acknowledged article of equestrian attire. It is true that one becomes accustomed to everything, and this complete revolution in head gear is now no longer an offense. The hats are, however, better worn now and the hair is much neater and tidier. The great improvement is, however, in the coats, which are not now, except in a few solitary cases, worn loose and flying out at the back. Whatever the material of which they are built, and very pretty ones are of white duck and brown unbleached linen, they are neat, fit well, have strapped seams, and are properly secured over either skirt or waistcoat.

Couldn't Gauge 'Em Right.

"Hello," said one young man to another, as they met in the street. "I thought you were employed in Chicago?"

"I was. But my place came pretty near giving me nervous exhaustion, and I had to give it up."

"What was there so trying about it?"

"The mathematics. You see, different guests would bring different amounts of money, and their tastes would be different, too. It was my business to make out the bills, and half the time I couldn't tell how much to leave 'em to see the Fair with."—Washington Star.

In a Club Window.

Hen. Essey—"I understand Rainsford says that the saloon is the poor man's club."

De Kanter—"Is that so? Well, then, I suppose he'd say the the club was the rich man's saloon; wouldn't he? Walter, bring us two more cocktails."—Puck.

WEALTHY PENSIONERS.

Prominent and Wealthy Men Who Draw Pensions.

A New York paper has completed a partial list of the wealthy and prosperous men who draw pensions of from $8 to $100 a month. It is in this that the real fault in the pension system lies. Here is the list, which was compiled by its Washington correspondent:

Secretary of State Walter Q. Gresham draws a pension of $30 a month for a gunshot wound of the left leg, below the knee, which he received before Atlanta, July 20, 1864, while serving as a brigadier general in command of the Fourth division of the Seventeenth Army Corps. Secretary Gresham has a considerable property and has always enjoyed a comfortable income from law practice or from salary as a presiding judge. For four years he will draw $8,000 a year as secretary of state.

United States Senator Charles F. Manderson, of Nebraska, has a pension of 15 a month for a gunshot wound received at the battle of Lovejoy station, Ga., September 2, 1864. The senator was then a colonel of the Nineteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Not long ago his pension was increased by "Corporal" Tanner's famous re-rating, but upon publication of the fact he returned his check for arrears to the bureau. Senator Manderson is in comfortable circumstances and draws $5,000 a year as a senator.

W. W. Dudley, ex-commissioner of pensions, draws a pension of $36 a month for the loss of his right foot, which was pierced by a minie ball at Gettysburg. Dudley was a lieutenant-colonel of the Nineteenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. In spite of his disability he is believed to have made a comfortable fortune.

Corporal James Tanner, another ex-commissioner of pensions, and now a prominent and prosperous pension attorney in this city, draws $72 a month for loss of both feet at the second battle of Bull Run, August 3, 1862. He was then a corporal of Company C, Eighty-seventh New York Volunteer Infantry. Tanner has built up a large practice since President Harrison removed him from his post as commissioner of pensions.

Congressman-elect John C. Black, another ex-commissioner of pensions, draws $100 a month under a special act of Congress. He was disabled by a gunshot wound of the upper left arm at the battle of Prairie Grove, and a wound of the lower right arm at the battle of Pea Ridge, Ark. Since leaving the pension office General Black has practiced law successfully, and he is now drawing $5,000 a year as a member of the House from Illinois.

Congressman N. M. Curtis, of New York, is pensioned at the rate of $30 a month for a wound in the left breast received at West Point, Va., and for an injury to his left eye before Fort Fisher. He left the service as a brigadier general of volunteers. General Curtis has held a number of lucrative offices and now draws $5,000 a year as a member of the House.

Gen. Joseph B. Carr, ex-secretary of the State of New York, draws $22.50 a month for "disability due to the service." This disability is a disease of the eyes, which, however, has not prevented General Carr from being an active and successful politician.

Gen. Calvin E. Pratt, of Brooklyn, a prominent lawyer and judge of the New York Supreme Court, enjoys a pension of $30 a month for a rifle-ball wound of the right side of the face received at the battle of Gaines's Mills. General Pratt is in comfortable circumstances and his activity does not appear to have been affected by his war service.

Gen. George S. Batcheller, ex-United States minister to Portugal, ex-judge of the International Tribunal of Egypt and ex-assistant secretary of the treasury, has a pension of $30 a month for "general disability due to the hardships of the service." General Batcheller's experiences in the army do not appear to have interfered with a very active career as an office-holder.

Gen. Lucius Fairchild, ex-governor of Wisconsin, has a pension of $45 a month for the loss of the left arm by a musket ball at Gettysburg. General Fairchild is in comfortable circumstances.

Ex-Gov. James A. Beaver, of Pennsylvania, draws $45 a month for the loss of his right leg. Governor Beaver's successful career is familiar to everybody. He is well supplied with this world's goods.

Gen. Franz Sigel, ex-pension agent at New York city, has a pension of $100 a month awarded by special act of Congress. General Sigel is understood to have made a very comfortable sum out of the pension agency, which is commonly regarded as a very lucrative office.

Gen. M. D. Leggett, ex-commissioner of Patents, draws $30 a month for a wound received at the explosion of a mine at Fort Hill. Gen. Leggett's service in the army was gallant and meritorious. He has been a successful lawyer and has held several offices.

Rev. Dr. Green Clay Smith, ex-Congressman from Kentucky, and now a pastor of the Capital Hill Baptist church, of this city, has a pension of $30 a month for a wound of the right knee. Dr. Smith is commander of the Union Veteran Union and presides over a flourishing congregation.

Gen. Halbert E. Paine, ex-Congressman from Wisconsin, draws $30 a month for the loss of a leg in an assault upon Port Hudson, Miss., where he served as a brigadier-general in command of the Third Division of the Nineteenth Army Corps. Gen. Paine's career since the war has been marked by many successes in politics and in private business.

Gen. Nathaniel P. Banks, ex-Congressman and ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives, was awarded two years ago a pension of $100 per month by special act of Congress. Gen. Banks has filled some lucrative offices, but his resources just now are limited.

Gen. Fred Salomon, ex-surveyor-general of Utah, has a pension of $30 a month for general debility due to hardships suffered in the Yazoo Pass expedition. He served in the war as a brigadier-general of United States Volunteers, and since 1865 has been a prominent and successful politician.

Gen. Hugh Ewing, a well-known lawyer of Lancaster, O., draws $30 a month for rheumatism due to hardships and exposure in the Vicksburg campaign. He was then a brigadier-general of Volunteers. Since the war he has built up a lucrative practice and is one of the leading lawyers of the Ohio bar.

Gen. Julius H. Stahel, ex-consul general to China, and now an attorney at No. 120 Broadway, New York, has a pension of $30 a month for a gunshot wound of the left shoulder received at the battle of Piedmont, Va. Gen. Stahel has led an active life since the war, and is in comfortable circumstances.

Charles W. Le Gendre, ex-United States consul at Amoy and Formosa, draws a pension of $30 a month for gunshot wounds. He left the army as a brigadier-general of Volunteers. His career has since been marked by great activity. After serving as United States consul he became adviser to the government of Japan, and served several years in the Japanese department of Foreign Affairs. He then accepted an appointment in the Corean state department, and is still connected with the Corean government.

Gen. Neal Dow, the well-known temperance agitator of Maine, draws a pension of $7.50 a month for a gunshot wound of the left thigh received at Port Hudson. Gen. Dow is a wealthy man, and has been one of the most prominent as well as one of the most active men in Maine politics.

Ex-Gov. Chase, of Indiana, has a pension of $12 a month for general disability as the result of hard service. Gov. Chase has been a successful politician and has a comfortable fortune.

Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood, a well-known attorney of this city, and at one time a candidate for the Presidency of the United States on her own ticket, has a pension of $20 a month as the widow of Chaplain Ezekiel Lockwood, of the Second District of Columbia Volunteer Infantry.

Ex-Congressman Newberry, the Illinois millionaire, draws a pension of $12 a month for general disability. He is a hale, sturdy man, weighing 200 pounds, of suave address, and was one of the most active men in the Fifty-second Congress.

Ex-Gov. "Dick" Oglesby, of Illinois, draws a pension of $8 a month as a veteran of the Mexican war. He is still well-preserved and in good health, and has seen as much political service as any man on the list.

Massed Their Troops.

In the Franco-Prussian war the generalship of the Germans lay in massing larger bodies of troops in each fight than the French had at that spot to oppose them. At Weissenberg 44,000 Germans and 72 guns were against 4,500 French and 18 guns; at Woerth, 92,000 Germans and 342 guns were against 36,800 French and 131 guns; at Spicheren 38,400 Germans and 121 guns were against 24,000 French and 70 guns; at Sedan 155,000 Germans and 700 guns were against 90,000 French and 408 guns.

Old Pipe Makers.

A forgotten vault, containing antique tobacco pipes, has been unearthed in Staple's inn, London, while excavating for the new patent office. They bear the imprint of old pipemakers, and belong to the days of Cromwell.

A Colored Contemporary's Joke.

"Mrs. Eliza Weir has young spring chickens large enough to fry."

The above clipping is from one of our very rural district exchanges. The news item is pardonable since the editor is a Methodist preacher.—Future State.

SOME TRULY ROYAL GIFTS

ALL ENGLAND INTERESTED IN THE NUPTIALS.

Unprecedented Magnificence of the Wedding Presents—Will Parliament Prove Equally Generous?

London, June 10.—Love does not make this sordid little world of London go 'round, but its fair counterfeit, in the form of a royal wedding, can keep trade lively for several months and counteract the effect of several bank failures.

The English factories are ever busy grinding out grist for their world-wide commerce, but from the excessive gratitude expressed because of the Princess May's decision to have her whole trousseau made of British goods it seems that the usual way of royalty when it would have itself gorgeously clothed is to sell its sovereigns in foreign markets. Yet there is no reason why the Princess May should not be a bonny bride in her English gown, though it will undoubtedly lack the elegance always lent by the Parisian touch. But that the great mob that will line the road to the Chapel Royal in St. James' Palace will not miss; the wedding guests will be discreet and not try to outshine her royal highness, and the German house of Guelph will be a little more solid with the British tradesman.

THE DUKE OF YORK AND PRINCESS MAY OF TECK.

The Princess May will in the meantime have some very good gowns of English silk and broadcloth. Scotch tweeds and cheviots, Irish homespuns and poplins, Manchester cottons, Belfast linens and cottage-made lingerie, laces and embroideries and Liberty silks. Her mother, good-natured Princess Mary of Cambridge and Duchess of Teck, attends all the industrial sales patronized by the aristocracy, makes a little speech and buys a gown or other article for her daughter's wedding outfit. This is duly chronicled in the court journals and the charity bazaars are immediately thronged with purchasers.

Rich Wedding Gifts.

The buying of gifts, too, is felt in the trade. When half a million pounds is being spent for costly trifles in ornament and art business receives an impetus. Doubtless philanthropists would have liked it better had the bride and groom diverted all these offerings to some charity, but there is no doubt that the British merchant prefers that the overflow shall land in his own pockets. It pays him to stimulate gift-making by starting a subscription. So it comes about that corporations are rivaling each other in lavish expenditure.

London will easily lead the list with the magnificent diamond necklace and solid silver table service that will include hundreds of pieces of the rarest design, many of them massive. This will be presented by the city corporation and a subscription is being generally signed by the merchants, bankers and citizens for another of equal magnificence. In Ireland the management of a suitable gift of Irish manufacture is in the hands of the famous court beauty the Duchess of Leinster. The marchioness of Salisbury is in the center of the movement in Hertfordshire; Lady Eva Greville is securing money from the girls of Great Britain. The city of York will remember its prince, and the naval forces will unite in a splendid offering. It is impossible to compute the number of gifts to be bestowed by boroughs, institutions and private individuals among the wealthy nobility.

Some of the money will flow over into coffers in Kensington, where vulgar trade seldom intrudes. Luke Fildes, of the inner guild of painters, has a commission to paint portraits of the royal lovers for the editor of the Graphic. The official portraits, however, that will hang among the dead and gone members of the family in Windsor Castle will be painted by Professor Angeli, of Vienna. This was her majesty's decision, and, as might be supposed, has created no little ill-feeling among the portrait painters of England.

ST. JAMES' PALACE, THE LONDON RESIDENCE OF THE ROYAL COUPLE.

Where the Wedding Will Occur.

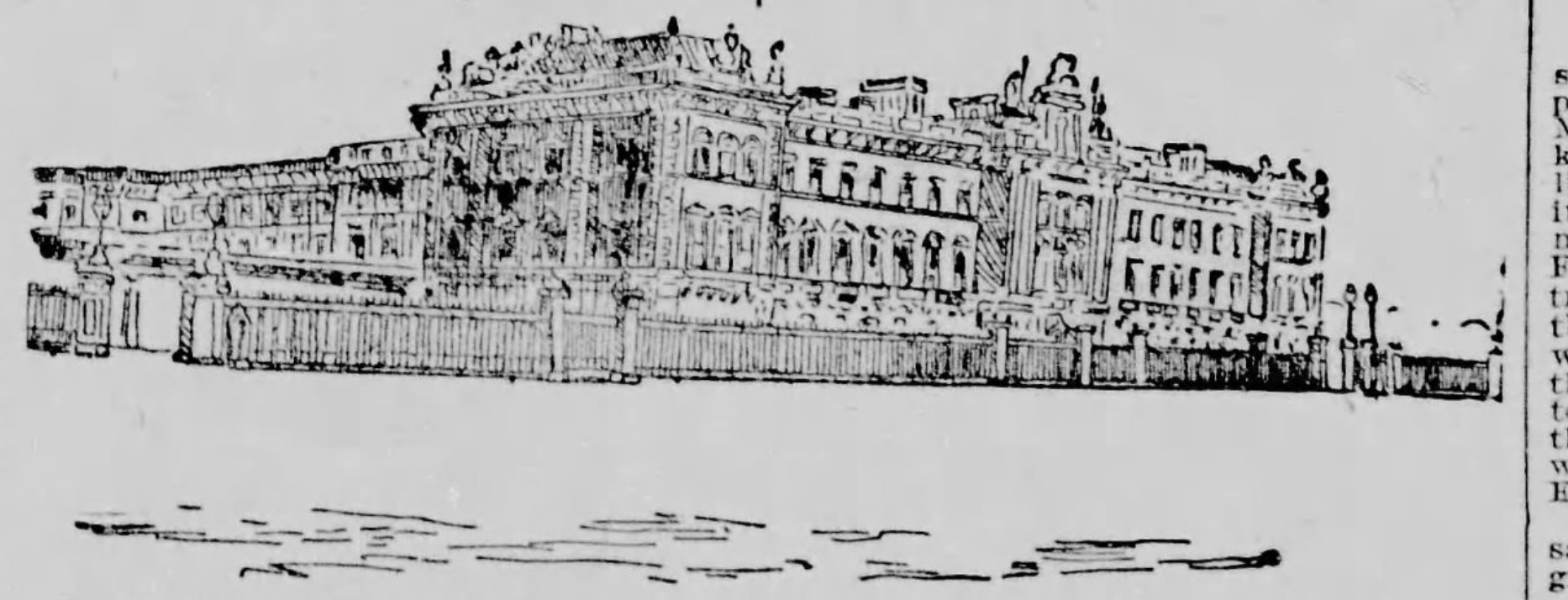
It is due to her majesty's queer taste also that the barest chapel in the ugliest palace in Europe is selected as the place for the ceremonies. This is that hideous red-brick palace known as St. James, always used in comparison when it is wished to speak of a royal residence that is uglier than Buckingham. Westminster Abbey is really the only place in London big enough for a smart royal wedding but that is too suggestive of departed greatness. St. George's chapel, Windsor, has been selected as the place in which to celebrate the nuptials of the late Duke of Clarence, and is obviously not spoken of for the present occasion, and the chapel in Buckingham has been turned into a greenhouse. Besides the Chapel Royal in St. James has associations dear to the heart of Victoria. Here she was married to Prince Albert, and the Empress Frederick was married to the crown prince of Germany. The interior will be decorated and arranged as much as possible as it was thirty years ago when the princess royal of England was married. The floor is to be covered with crimson carpet, the altar draped in red velvet and the pews will be replaced by chairs covered with scarlet cloth. The gold communion service will be used and the state chair will be placed near the altar for the queen, who will be surrounded by the royal family and foreign guests.

The Chapel Royal will hold only 450 people comfortably, so the number bidden to witness the marriage ceremony will be limited to the numerous members of the royal family of Great Britain, the representatives of foreign sovereigns, great officials, cabinet ministers and a few important peers. All others whose positions entitle them to an invitation to the wedding will be entertained at luncheon at Buckingham Palace, and be presented officially to the Duke and Duchess of York.

So far as the people are concerned, they will see quite as much of the pageant as if the wedding took place in Westminster, as the carriage processions will be the same. All the morning guests will be driven to St. James's from Buckingham, Marlborough House, Gloucester House, and the Palace Hotel. Queen Victoria will use the grand state carriage, drawn by six-cream-colored ponies, and will lead the procession to the chapel. Directly all are seated, the Duke of York will arrive from Marlborough House, and will be followed by the Princess May, supported by the Duke of Teck, the Duke of Cambridge, and eight bridesmaids, who are to be selected from among the daughters of peers. The archbishop of Canterbury, the bishop of London, the bishop of Rochester and Canon Dalton, of Windsor, will tie the knot according to the most elaborate form of the established church.

The Royal Guests.

The ceremony will be witnessed by the king and queen of Denmark, the maternal grandparents of Prince George, the Duke of Aosta, representing the king of Italy; Prince and Princess Henry of Prussia, who will represent the emperor of Germany; by the Saxe-Coburg-Gothas, the Mechlenburg-Strelitzes and the Wurtemburgers. One of the pleasing features of the ceremonies will be the presence of several royal couples still in their honeymoon—the Prince and Princess Frederick Charles of Hesse, the latter of whom is Princess Margarethe of Prussia, and the Duke and Duchess Albert of Wurtemburg.



BUCKINGHAM PALACE, WHERE THE WEDDING BANQUET WILL BE SERVED

These are the people who will sit "above the salt" at the wedding breakfast in the dining-room of Buckingham palace. The humbler guests, the diplomatic corps, peers, ministers, ex-premiers and officers of the household will be sreved in the gallery. Then there will be a reception in the state apartments, after which the bride and groom will start on their honeymoon, which will probably be spent at Sandringham in Bachelor Cottage. In August they are to visit the king and queen of Denmark in Fredensborg Castle, Copenhagen, where the czar and czarina, King George of Greece, the Princess of Wales, and the Duchess of Cumberland are to meet them. It will be a strictly family party, as indeed would any gathering of sovereigns in Europe.

HOME OF THE BRIDE AT RICHMOND.

When they return to London they will live in St. James's palace, a residence that the sovereigns of Great Britain are fond of bestowing on heirs to the throne. The good queen Anne was graciously permitted to live there with her stupid George of Hanover, and the future great Duchess of Marlborough by her brother-in-law, William of Orange. The last occupant of the house was the Duchess of Cambridge, and it was being redecorated for the use of the Duke of Clarence at the time of his death. Even now the principal bed-room is furnished in white and blue after designs made by poor Prince Eddy.

On the ground floor is a suite of apartments looking out upon Cleveland row. The dining-room is extremely old fashioned and comfortable, with a fireplace and recessed windows. All the rooms face the north. Cleveland row is a dreary street without a gleam of sunlight. It will seem gloomy indeed to the bride after sunny White Lodge at Richmond. But the young couple will have Bachelor Cottage at Sandringham when they want to go to the country, and in the course of nature will possess the mansions of the Prince of Wales, and utimately of the queen.

HOME OF THE BRIDEGROOM AT SANDRINGHAM.

The Question of Finances.

What they will live on is another question. The Princess May has no dower, as the Duke of Teck is the most impecunious of all the royal family and has besides three sons to set up in business. Three years ago the Princes of Wales was given an annuity of £35,000 per annum by parliament with which to provide for his children. The lion's share, of course, goes to George, the only son and heir presumptive to the throne, but he will hardly be allowed more than £20,000 of this unless the Duchess of Fife received her dower in a lump. Should the Princess May be left a widow before the death of the queen or Prince of Wales there is no provision for her except what her father-in-law makes. To be sure her wedding presents will aggregate £500,000, but royal wedding presents can hardly be used to pay board bills. It may be that parliament will be called upon to vote an extra allowance for the Duchess of York, and under certain circumstances it might reasonably be expected to do so.

It is not generally known that at the beginning of the present reign the crown surrendered large resources and an immense amount of real estate to the government upon the condition that suitable maintenance was furnished for the various members of the royal family. The nation has the crown property and now parliament fights shy of appropriations to support sprigs of royalty.

J. V. A.

HER FIRST TRULY BEAU.

A Spendthrift Youth Who Appears When Long Dresses Appear.

The first beau appears along about when we are 14 or 15. There have been, of course, many little boy admirers, but according to a writer in the Elmira Telegram the genuine gallant does not materialize until we put on long dresses and commence making ourselves up for young ladies, a comprehensive phrase that all girls will understand. He is usually the brother of some special chum of ours, and in this way we are enabled to see him more often than if we had no reason for going to his house. He is exceedingly bashful before people, but can talk a blue streak when we are alone. He squanders his allowance on ice cream, soda and caramels and on rare occasions invites us to a church sociable or concert. He is always one of the groups of youths who wait outside the church or Sunday school door, and he is the one always to escort us to our homes on such occasions. We are teased unmercifully about him and really enjoy it, though pretending to be fearfully indignant and provoked about it. This sort of thing goes on until something happens, as some things have a way of doing, and either he goes away to college or we leave for boarding school, or perhaps a quarrel or change of residence occurs. At any rate years perhaps will roll away before we see a bearded man who can bear the slightest resemblance to a young, rosy-cheeked boy.

Valuable Advice.

Every one should know that it is dangerous to ask a doctor's or lawyer's advice, even in the most casual and public manner, unless one expects to pay him for it. There is a well authenticated story of a man in New York who chanced to remark to a celebrated physician once:

"Doctor, have you any sure means of preventing seasickness?"

"Certainly," said the doctor.

"What is it?"

"Stay on shore!" said the physician, and sent the man his bill.

Another gentleman who was a valetudinarian, met a doctor of his acquaintance on the street one day.

"Doctor," said he, "I'm glad I met you. Do you know, I'm so weak that the least bit of walking on these pavements tires me all out. What do you think I'd better take?"

"A horse car I guess," said the doctor, crustily. And he, too, sent in a little memorandum of the amount due for this wise prescription.—Boston Herald.

—Do you read the testimonials published in behalf of Hood's Sarsaparilla? They are thoroughly reliable and worthy your confidence.

RUNNING A NEWSPAPER.

Jim Jones, he was an editor; that is, he
  tried to be;
He bought himself a hand press, an' he
  started in to see
Jes' what there was to editin', but when
  he'd canvassed 'round,
Some fifteen hundred editors in that same
  town he found.

They all knew more about it than Jones
  could hope to know;
They told him: "You must run her, Jones,
  jes' so an' so an' so!
Be sure an' boom the Baptist, they're
  bound to help you out,
An' give the good old Methodist a big sal-
  vation shout!

"Give every man a notice; be sure an' put
  it down
Whenever Major Jinks is seen to peram-
  bulate the town;
Put in a few free locals for all the stores,
  an' give
Each man a free subscription, if you want
  your sheet to live!"

Well, Jones; he done jes' as they said, for
  fear they'd make a row;
But the more he tried to please 'em all,
  the more they told him how!
Until at last he took his book an' laid it
  on the shelf;
Then run the paper in the ground an' fol-
  lered it himself!

—Atlanta Constitution.

Gloves at Theaters.

It is said in some quarters that the wearing of gloves in theaters is no longer fashionable. A writer in Vanity Fair makes the large and heavily printed programme responsible for the change. She says: "The expense of an evening's entertainment is doubled by the cost of a pair of gloves. The handling of a programme covers the gloves with printer's ink, which resists the ordinary processes of cleaning. The experienced theatergoer folds his programme into the smallest possible compass. Its advertisements are not inspiring, and its jokes have long since resounded down the corridors of time.

Reason Enough.

He—"Miss Moneygags has married her guardian."

She—"What did she marry that old man for?"

He—"Oh, to keep her money in the family, I suppose."—Life.

BOTH RICH AND HAPPY

PRESENT CONDITION OF THE CHEROKEE INDIANS.

Marvelous Development in Education and Resources—Some of the Beautiful Young Women.

One of the saddest stories on record is the removal of the Cherokees from their Eastern home some 50 years ago. Gold had been discovered in Georgia, and there existed a general ill-feeling among the whites toward the Cherokees, and consequently the Indians had to move away. About 20,000, all told, men, women and children, left the old nation at the approach of winter. History recites that the severity of the weather, together with the number of old and infirm emigrants, rendered them unable to make over five to fifteen miles a day. Before their long journey ended, disease attacked them with frightful fatality. Many of them lay down by the roadside and died. Finally the great caravan became a monstrous funeral procession, the death rate numbering as high as 20 a day, says a Tahlequah letter in the St. Louis Republic.

WIFE OF CHIEF HARRIS.

When they arrived upon the threshold of their Western home at that time a wilderness, over 4,000 were missing, one-fourth of the great exodus having left their bones by the wayside.

After arriving here a government was established, and a majority of the tribe went to work to build their homes anew, a very few resorting to the chase for a livelihood. They prospered until the beginning of the civil war, when their country was totally wrecked by the two armies. After the war, commencing once more with that same indefatigable energy that had long been their principal characteristic, the Cherokees went to work and re-established their government. From that time to now their progress has been phenomenal, and to-day the Cherokee Nation presents a scene of activity in agricultural and stock raising pursuits much the same as is noticed in any of the border states. This progress, of course, is due largely to the whites, who have intermarried with the Indians to such an extent that a real Indian is hard to find.

Many of the large number of Cherokee girls now in Eastern colleges seeking the advantages of higher educational institutions received their early training in missionary schools.

The Cherokees look with greatest pride to their many beautiful young women. It would not be an exaggeration perhaps to say that the Cherokees could have furnished as good a subject for the silver statue at the World's Fair as did their parent government in the selection of Miss Rehan. There are numerous Cherokee women who could wear the crown of liberty with the same grace and ease, and it is to be regretted that no provision was made for the Cherokees at the World's Fair. Not a few of the women of the tribe are natural artists, and a display of their work at Chicago would have worked wonders in the minds of those who through ignorance believe the Cherokees to be still living in the dark ages. Again there are numerous musicians, some of whom are now making reputations in Eastern cities.

A $350 CHEROKEE BABY.

Of the male popuation it need only be said that the Cherokees have produced a great many distinguished men.

A most happy event to the Cherokees is soon to take place in the payment of the money obtained for the Cherokee Strip. The whole amount will be $8,300,000. Each person, from the head of the family down to the suckling babe, will receive $350; therefore a family of five will receive $1,750. Even the negro citizens are included and will share equally with the Cherokees. It will be noticed that it pays to be a Cherokee.

JUNE SONG.

O, sing of a scudding sky in June!—
  He who can sing it sweet—
When the yachts of God are all abroad,
  Ten million in the fleet;
Nor mightiest hand in all the land
  Can stay one snowy sheet!

The oriole and the bobolink
  Fling challenge to the quail;
The clover nods to the milkweed pods,
  And the daisies dot the swale;
The soul of the rose on light wing goes
  And sweetens all the gale.

Ah! fair is the green world underneath!
  But O for the blue above!
To leave the grass and lightly pass,
  As the pinion of a dove,
To the snowy boat that seems to float
  To the haven of my love!

Then hey for a scudding sky in June,
  When the world is fresh and sweet;
When the yachts of God are all abroad,
  Ten million in the fleet;
Nor mightiest hand in all the land
  Can furl one flying sheet!

Lake George Mirror.

Mrs. Max O'Rell.

At a club reception given in Australia not long ago, the wife of Paul Blouet, better known as "Max O'Rell," was present. It was the custom of the club that distinguished strangers should rise for a moment, wherever they might be sitting, as soon as they were introduced. When Mrs. Blouet's name was announced, so great was the desire to see the wife of the witty, wise, and wicked Frenchman, that almost every woman in the room rose to her feet, and stared her neighbor in the face to see if she might be the happy woman. There was a general titter all over the room, and as the eager ladies fell back in their seats, the sarcastic president said he "believed there must be some mistake. Max O'Rell had but one wife, and if the other ladies would keep their seats, no doubt she would rise so they could see her."

The Queen's Lamprey Pie.

In accordance with an ancient custom, Queen Victoria has been presented with a lamprey pie. It was an elaborate affair, and was presented by the mayor, Mr. Matthews. He signified his intention of giving it, and the queen, through the lord high steward of Gloucester, intimated that she would be happy to receive it. Consequently the pie came, accompanied by two silver skewers bearing the arms of the city and the name of the mayor.

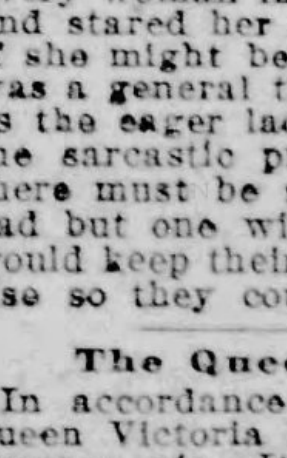
That Tired Feeling

The great benefit which people overcome by That Tired Feeling derive from Hood's Sarsaparilla proves that this medicine "makes the weak strong." J. B. Emerton, a well known merchant of Auburn, Me., says: "About 5 years ago I began to suffer with very severe pain in my Stomach, gradually growing worse. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla, being convinced that I was troubled with Dyspepsia and Liver and Kidney troubles. I improved at once and am very much better and feel more like working.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

always gives relief and great comfort. It is a God-send to any one suffering as I did."

HOOD'S PILLS are the best family cathartic, gentle and effective. Try a box. Price 25c.



Mr. J. B. Emerton.

DR. R. C. FLOWER, OF BOSTON.

What Prominent People and Representative Journals Say About This Boston Specialist.

Dr. R. C. Flower, of Boston, will visit the following places on the dates given:

Lafayette, Indiana, the Bramble House, Monday, June 26th; New Albany, Ind., Windsor Hotel, Tuesday, June 27th; Evansville, Ind., St. George Hotel, Wednesday, June 28th; Indianapolis, Ind., The Denison, Thursday, June 29th; Michigan City, Ind., Vreeland Hotel, Friday, June 30th.

Dr. Flower has attained such eminence in his profession in the treatment of chronic diseases that he is regarded as the highest authority in his specialities.

While Dr. Flower treats all chronic diseases and possesses every facility that money and experience can give him in the treatment of such diseases, his specialties are cancer, consumption, tumors, paralysis, nerve and heart troubles. In the treatment of these he has no superior in the world. Joe Jefferson, the actor, cured by Dr. Flower when given up by the leading physicians of both continents to die, says: "I consider Dr. Flower the most wonderful and skillful physician of this age."

Ex-Governor Bishop, of Ohio: "The most successful physician and wonderful man I have ever known." Hon. J. W. Rice, Boston, says of Dr. Flower: "He is the most skilled physician and fascinating gentleman I have ever known." The Boston Globe says: "Dr. Flower has done more for the sick of Boston than any physician in New England." The Journal: "The most brilliant and successful specialist of the city." The Traveler: "Dr. R. C. Flower is a brilliant scholar, with a fascinating personality, and the most successful and extensive practitioner in the East." New York Tribune: "After an extended investigation we are led to believe that Dr. R. C. Flower has no equal as a medical specialist in the treatment of chronic diseases." Philadelphia Times: "Dr. Flower stands pre-eminently at the head of medical practice in the treatment of chronic diseases." The Cincinnati Enquirer: "Dr. R. C. Flower, of Boston, has upwards of seven hundred patients in the state of Ohio—more, we venture, than any resident physician, and as authority in chronic diseases he has no equal in the country." These are only a few of the many unsought endorsements given to this distinguished physician.

Dr. Flower's visit to the above places will afford the sick excellent opportunity to consult this eminent authority close to their homes.

SHAPELY IN A GRECIAN KNOT.

Woman's Crowning Glory is Charm of Classical Arrangement.

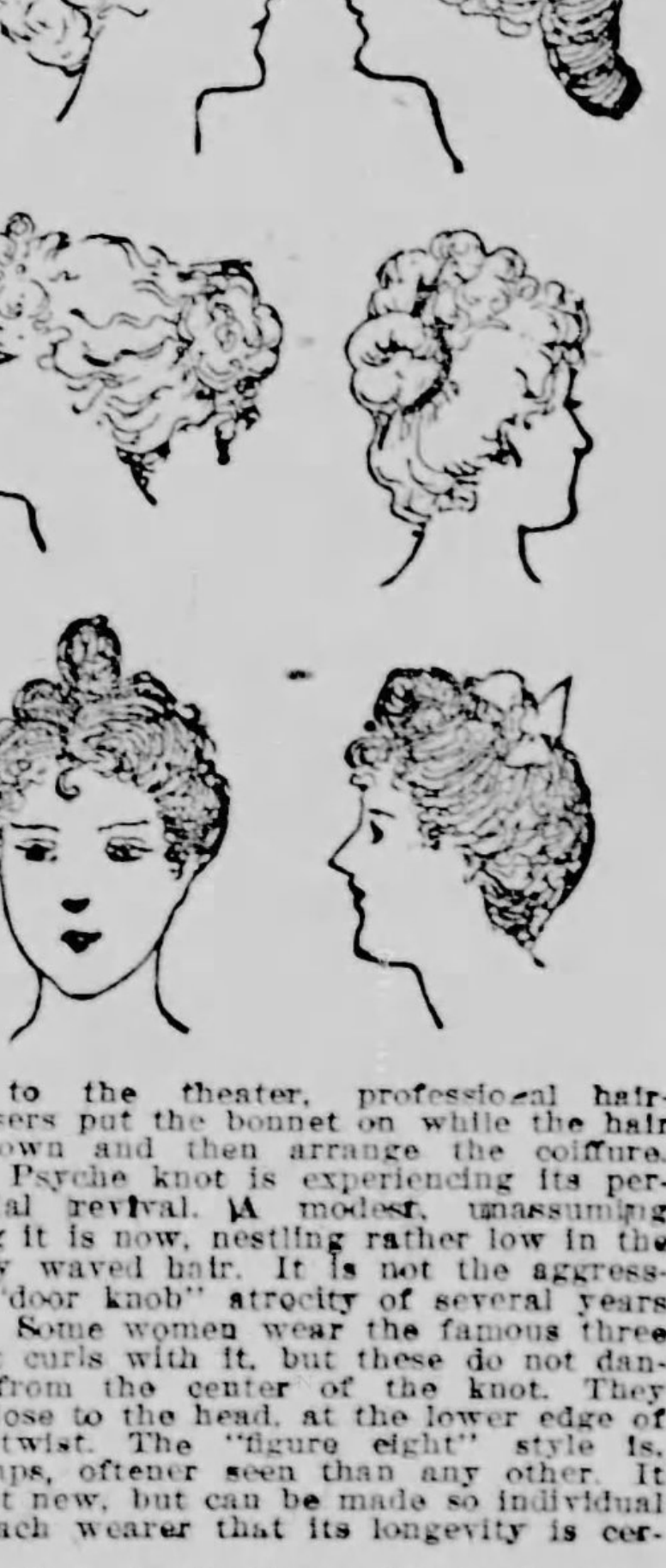
These are gloomy days for the lady's maid. Her mistress has discovered that it is fashionable to wear the hair on top of the head, that it is also fashionable to wear it at the back of the head, and that it is particularly fashionable to wear it at the nape of the neck.

These various styles may seem somewhat conflicting, but they can be easily reconciled. Each particular time and function of the day has its own special and appropriate coiffure. It is in making these many changes that the unfortunate lady's maid reaches that state of mind when she is sure that her doll is stuffed with sawdust.

In the first place, the fashionable color for hair this spring is Titian red. It must be admitted that the effect produced by perching a yellow and green and purple abomination of a hat upon these ruddy locks is somewhat startling. That, however, seems to be the acme of style this season. For evening, all authorities agree that the hair should be worn high. The wave, which, in present capillary circles, must not be allowed to ebb, is now a broader and softer affair than it has been. For an evening coiffure the hair at the sides and the back is waved and drawn way up on top of the head. There it is piled, in elaborate twists and loops, to a height of several inches. Aigrettes may be worn with it, or stiff, erect bows of ribbon. But the most popular as well as the most beautiful ornament is a rose or some small cluster of flowers.

In one striking style the hair was arranged in three loops on top of the head. It was like a clover leaf. The two rear loops lay flat, but the middle one was turned on its edge and stood upright above the part in the bangs. In very elaborate coiffures a portion of the hair is made into long curls, drawn in and out of the loops before they are pinned down, making a furzy but also Frenchy appearance.

For the street the hair should be done so that all the dressing shows beneath the hat or bonnet. For customers who are going to the theater, professional hairdressers put the bonnet on while the hair is down and then arrange the coiffure.



The Psyche knot is experiencing its perennial revival. A modest, unassuming thing it is now, nestling rather low in the softly waved hair. It is not the aggressive "door knob" atrocity of several years ago. Some women wear the famous three short curls with it, but these do not dangle from the center of the knot. They lie close to the head, at the lower edge of the twist. The "figure eight" style is, perhaps, oftener seen than any other. It is not new, but can be made so individual by each wearer that its longevity is certain.

But it is in the low coiffures that the most decided innovations are seen. The revival of old styles of gowns and hats is slowly but surely bringing about a return of their contemporary hairdressing features. If it stops short of waterfalls and nets, there will perhaps be no harm done and possibly some improvement made. Even now enthusiastic women gaze at the models wearing semi-1860 coiffures and exclaim:

"How sweet! So domestic and womanly!"

One of these models has her hair parted—the part, by the way is demanded by an inexorable law—waved down the sides, over the ears, and made into a long knot, which droops quite far down the neck in the back. Another style has the hair waved down to the ears. Here the two side strands which have been separated from the back, are turned up and made into small twists running straight back to the ears. These twists are pinned together in the back, and a long, soft "figure eight" of the back hair pinned over them. The original of this style is as old-fashioned as a tombstone, but it is so modified as to be charming.

As said before, every woman whose face will at all permit, must part her hair in the middle. It is then waved down the sides, but some pioneers who like to be a little ultra are combing their locks down with a smoothness like satin.

As for bangs, they are not heavy, although the hairdressers are trying to introduce the heavy bang again. A few very slight curls here and there on the forehead, or a thin, irregular fringe seems to be the usual way of trimming the bang. The Pompadour bang is also shown, and urged by many hairdressers.

The "Infanta curl," however, is most popular at present. The Infanta, like most Spanish women and a certain famous little girl, wears one dusky curl in the middle of her forehead. It is a bewitching style for some faces and has a great many friends among the actresses. Geraldine McCann, the widow in A Trip to Chinatown, has a particularly fascinating curl. So have Marie Tempest, Della Fox, and a dozen other well-known women of the stage.

Tortoise-shell ornaments are in great demand. Gold and silver are also worn. In fact, no coiffure is really complete without some extraneous adornment. One ingenious use for tortoise-shell accessories is to draw the hair through a large shell ring, and, after making a long knot, thrust a shell dagger through the whole thing. The ring and the dagger keep the arrangement in place.—New York Sun.

TWO MISSIONARY BISHOPS.

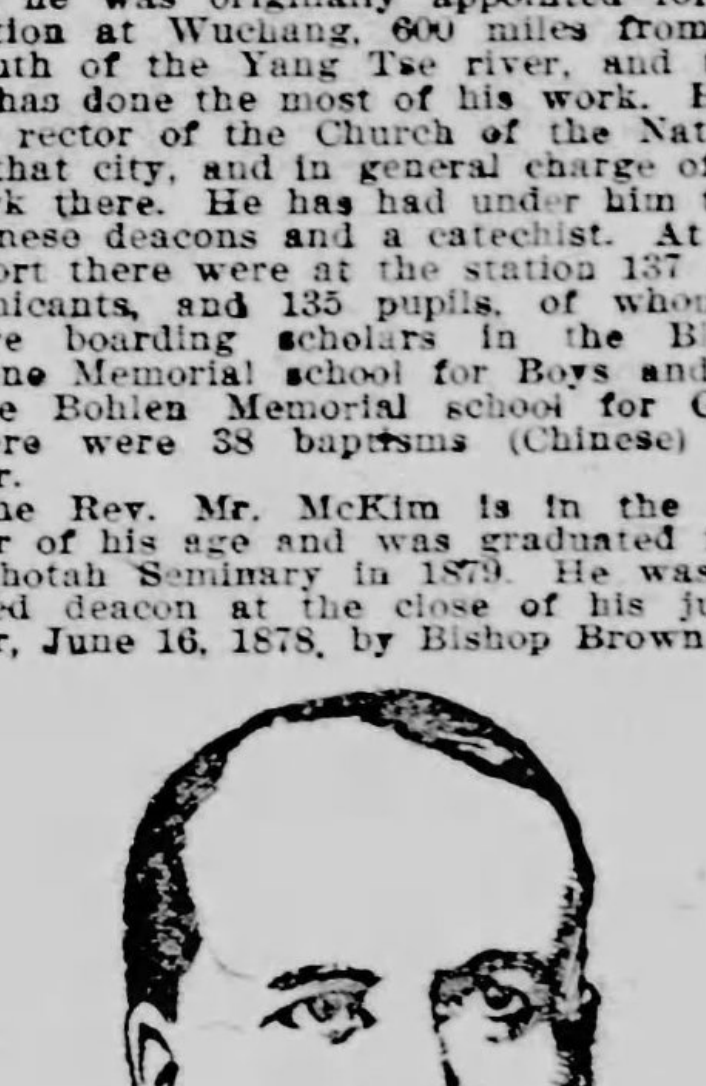
The Two Recently Elected for Yedo and Shanghai.

The Rev Mr. Graves was born at Auburn, N. Y., in 1858, was graduated from Hobart College, Geneva, and from the General Theological Seminary in 1881. On March 8, 1881, he was appointed missionary to China. He was ordained to the diaconate in St. Paul's chapel, New York, June 12, by Bishop Horatio Potter, and to the priesthood in the Church of Our Saviour, Hongkew, Shanghai, October 28, 1882, by Bishop C. M. Williams, of Japan.

For a short time Mr. Graves was connected with St. John's College, Shanghai, but he was originally appointed for the station at Wuchang, 600 miles from the mouth of the Yang Tse river, and there he has done the most of his work. He is the rector of the Church of the Nativity in that city, and in general charge of the work there. He has had under him three Chinese deacons and a catechist. At last report there were at the station 137 communicants, and 135 pupils, of whom 50 were boarding scholars in the Bishop Boone Memorial school for Boys and the Jane Bohlen Memorial school for Girls. There were 38 baptisms (Chinese) last year.

REV. FREDERICK R. GRAVES.

The Rev. Mr. McKim is in the 40th year of his age and was graduated from Nashotah Seminary in 1879. He was ordered deacon at the close of his junior year, June 16, 1878, by Bishop Brown and advanced to the priesthood upon his graduation. He was appointed to the Japan Mission in 1879, and has long been stationed at Osaka, where he has taken a leading part in evangelistic work. According to the last report received, he had 17 stations and sub-stations under his charge. There were reported 74 baptisms and 35 confirmations. Number of communicants in his pastoral care, 411.



REV. JOHN M'KIM.

THE LADIES.

The pleasant effect and perfect safety with which ladies may use the California liquid laxative, Syrup of Figs, under all conditions, makes it their favorite remedy. To get the true and genuine article, look for the name of the California Fig Syrup Co., printed near the bottom of the package.

When Royalty Weds.

The Duke of York is now several years older than the Prince of Wales was when he married, but he is still younger than all the Prince of Wales's brothers were at the time of their marriage.

The Prince of Wales was only in his 22d year when he married the Princess Alexandra, of Denmark, while the Duke of Edinburgh waited till he was 30 and the Duke of Connaught and the Duke of Albany till they were 29, before they entered the married state.

The average age of the four sons of the queen on their marriage was, therefore, something between 27 and 28 years.

The princesses, daughters of the queen, were nearly all younger at the time of their marriage—the Princess Royal, 18; the Princess Alice, 19; the Princess Helena, 20; the Princess Louise, 23, and the Princess Beatrice, 28.

This gives an average of about 22.

The Princess Louise of Wales, eldest daughter of the Prince of Wales, was just 22 when she married the Duke of Fife, three and a half years ago.

The Princess Victoria May of Teck, now affianced to the Duke of York, is 25.

The queen was in her 21st year when her marriage with the Prince Consort was solemnized.

Annamese Language.

In the Annamese language, spoken in Cochin China, the same word is given many different meanings by the moderation of the voice. Thus the syllable "ba" pronounced with a grave accent, means a lady, an ancestor. Pronounced with a sharp accent it means the favorite of the prince. Pronounced with the semigrave accent it means what has been thrown away. Pronounced with the grave circumflex it means what is left of fruit after the juice has been squeezed out. Pronounced with no accent it means three. Pronounced with the ascending or interrogative accent it means a box on the ear. Thus "ba ba ba ba" is said to mean, if properly pronounced, "three ladies gave a box on the ear to the favorite of the prince."

The Perfect Ear.

In McClure's Magazine for June, Prof. Henry Drummond discusses the question of where man got his ears. Nature, he holds, seldom makes anything new; her method of creation is to adopt something old. So when land animals were determined on, and Nature started out to manufacture ears for them, she made them out of old breathing apparatus. She saw, Prof. Drummond contends, that if water could pass through a hole in the neck, such as fishes have, sound could pass likewise; thereupon she brought certain species adapted to her purpose to shore, and set to work upon the five gill-slits and elaborated the whole in a hearing organ. This was not a quick process, but the slow labor of ages, but finally was produced the perfect ear, and man was not created until the work was done.

Curious Rocks.

One of the most curious rock formations in the world is to be seen in Arizona. It is a short distance east of the stage road between Tucson and Oracle, and stands on a knoll several feet above the surrounding sand hills. It is a most perfect representation of a camel, and is formed of one piece of granite. It is about 60 feet high and is very white and smooth. There are very few fissures on the surface, and they strangely are in the proper places to form features. The only real projection from the surface is exactly placed for an eyebrow. The two humps are plainly to be seen, and the neck is curved beautifully.

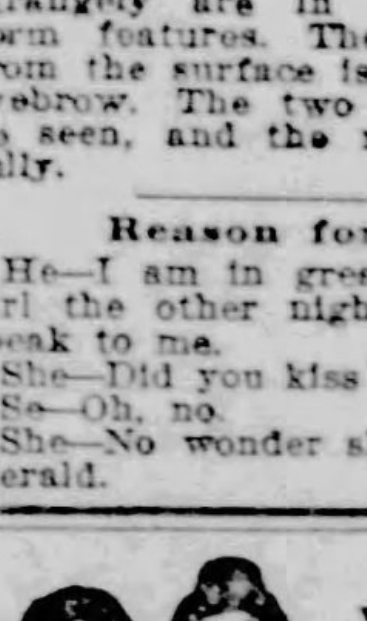
Reason for Being Mad.

He—I am in great trouble. I kissed girl the other night and now she won't speak to me.

She—Did you kiss her more than once?

He—Oh, no.

She—No wonder she is mad.—New York Herald.



CHILDREN who are puny, pale, weak, or scrofulous, ought to take Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. That builds up both their flesh and their strength. For this, and for purifying the blood, there's nothing in all medicine that can equal the "Discovery."

In recovering from "Grippe," or in convalescence from pneumonia, fevers, or other wasting diseases, it speedily and surely invigorates and builds up the whole system. As an appetizing, restorative tonic, it sets at work all the processes of digestion and nutrition, rouses every organ into natural action, and brings back health and strength.

For all diseases caused by a torpid liver or impure blood, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Scrofulous, Skin, and Scalp Diseases—even Consumption (or Lung-scrofula) in its earlier stages—the "Discovery" is the only guaranteed remedy.

If it doesn't benefit or cure, in every case, you have your money back.

FREE PORTRAITS and FRAMES! Send us at once a photograph of yourself, or any member of your family, living or dead, and we will make you from it an enlarged Portrait, with frame complete, absolutely free of charge. This offer is made in order to introduce our new Portraits and Frames in your vicinity. Put your name and address on back of photos, and send it to NATIONAL PORTRAIT SOCIETY, 751 DeKalb Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. Refer you to any banks in this city.

The Farmstead.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Spaniel's Leg Injured.

C. E. P., Nebraska: If the rubber band that was around your dog's leg cut to the bone, it may have severed the tendons, in which case the dog will always be lame; but if the band simply pressed securely on the tendons, and caused atrophy, they may be restored by first poulticing the part affected with warm linseed meal poultice and afterward rubbing a little of the following in over the part (now healed) once a day for a week: Iodine, 1-8 oz.; glycerine and mercurial ointment, of each 1-2 oz.; olive oil, 1 1-2 ozs. This will reduce any hard formations and at the same time stimulate the tendons to perform their natural functions. The application should be washed off before re-applying, with warm water and soap. The application may be made for a week, after which heal with unsalted lard. The part should be bandaged, so that the dog cannot lick his leg. In ordinary cases common kerosene oil will act as a light stimulant. You might try this for a week, and if you see any improvement it may not be necessary to use anything else. The above recipes are given under the impression that the cut has healed.

Humor on Cow's Skin.

J. W. H., Pennsylvania: Your cow is suffering from an attack of mange lice, a microscopic parasite that bites the skin and lives on the exudation. The first thing to be done is to clean the stall in which the cow is kept. Every particle of straw must be removed and the stall sprinkled with carbolic acid, 1 oz., water, one gallon, stir thoroughly before sprinkling. To get rid of the lice on the cow, curry her well and burn all the hair. Apply sweet oil to all the parts affected, and in three hours wash off with warm water and soft soap. Then apply to the parts affected: Creolin, 1 oz.; oil of tar, 1 oz.; soft soap, 1-2 pint; sulphur, 1-2 lb.; alcohol, 1 pint. Make a second application after five days' time. Another application is: Linseed oil, 4 parts; creosote, 1 part. Mix well.

Does Not Shed His Coat.

M. G., Kansas: Your horse is suffering from indigestion. Examine his food carefully to see if it is sweet and free from dirt or mould. See that his teeth are sound, and that they have no sharp points that prevent proper mastication of the food. Give him 16 ozs. of raw linseed oil in which is stirred 1 oz. of spirits of sweet nitre. Give him after the cathartic operates, baking soda, powdered ginger and powdered gentian, equal parts. Mix well, and give twice a day a heaping tablespoonful, before feeding. At the end of a week, give once every other day, Fowler's solution of arsenic until four doses of 1 oz. each are taken. Feed no corn for two weeks.

Lump on Breast.

C. A. McD., Nebraska: The puff on your mare's breast is very likely of a dropsical nature, and should not be lanced. Give her a diuretic or Venice Turpentine, 2 ozs., oil of juniper, 1 1-3 drachms; powdered rosin, 6 ozs; nitre, 4 ozs.; hard dried soap, 4 ozs. Melt the rosin, soap and turpentine together, and when cooking stir in the juniper and nitre. For 22 boluses. Give one every day. Rub the part that is swelled with iodine 1-8 oz.; soap liniment, 6 ozs. Be careful not to allow anything to chafe her breast.

The Spaying Operation.

G. F., California:—Spaying is a thing that requires actual observation, and cannot be taught through the columns of a newspaper or by direction of a book. In a work prepared under the direction of Dr. D. E. Salmon, chief of the bureau of animal industry for the United States government, directions are given. The operation should be performed when the cow is in her prime, and giving her greatest flow of milk, care being taken that she is in good health and moderate condition, and also that she is not pregnant. The operation is performed in two ways—by the flank or by the vagina—each operation having its separate advantages. The operation by the vagina is complicated, and requires special and expensive instruments. It is, therefore, not necessary to give it here. "In the flank operation, the animal may be opened upon either while standing or while in the recumbent position. If standing, she should be placed against a wall, or a partition, and her head held by a strong assistant. The legs must also be secured to prevent the animal from kicking. A vertical incision should be made in the left flank, about the middle of the upper portion, care being taken not to make the opening too far down, in order to avoid the division of the circumfex artery, which traverses that region. The operator should now make an opening through the peritoneum, which is best done with the fingers. Next introduce the hand and arm into the abdominal cavity, and direct the hand backward toward the pelvis, searching for the horns of the uteris. Follow them up, and the ovaries will easily be found. They should then be drawn outward, and may be removed either by the ecraseur or by torsion. The closing and suturing of the wound will close the operation. An adhesion plaster bandage can be beneficially applied. Regarding the cows that rub themselves and get scabby, see answer to J. W. H., Pennsylvania. In addition to this, they are suffering from a lingering cold. Keep the bowels well regulated, and they will very likely get over it without medicine. Examine the nostrils for polypus, if found, cut it out. If the nostrils are dry, inject sweet oil into them.

Lumpy Jaw.

W. M. S., South Dakota: Iodide of potassium may be used at the rate of 1 drachm to the pint of fresh water. Repeat every morning. No more should be mixed of the medicine than is used each day. Place a leather halter on the animal and draw its head up by placing the strap or rope over something above. Put a cow horn in the animal's mouth, and pour the medicine through it. An ounce of the medicine will cure if the disease has not run too long. If the animal runs too freely at the nose the remedy may be omitted for a day or two, and then begun again. Do not be alarmed if the animal runs at the eyes and nose or the outer skin peels off. Cattle fatten under treatment.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Raising Strawberries.

Editor Blade Farmstead: I would like to ask "Uncle John," and others who have had experience in raising strawberries, about what is the most profitable way of cultivating them, the work and everything being considered. Should they be allowed to run together in the row? How long should the same plants be used? How should they be fertilized? What varieties give best satisfaction, etc.? Information on these points through The Blade will be highly appreciated.——"Brother Ben."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Care of Milk for Cheese Factories.

Nothing but pure milk from healthy cows should be sent to the factory. To secure this, cows should have abundance of wholesome, nutritious food and pure water, with access to salt at all times. The greatest possible care should be taken to prevent cows drinking stagnant water. Milk from such cows is invariably tainted, and no amount of skill on the part of the cheese-maker can produce from it a really fine cheese. Immediately after the milk is drawn it should be strained, then aerated by dipping or pouring, which can be done very effectively while the milk is yet in the pails. Be sure that this work is done in a pure atmosphere, with clean surroundings, away from the stables or anything else of an impure nature, for unless this be attended to properly aeration will be a detriment instead of a benefit.

It is not necessary to cool milk at night, unless the weather is extremely hot, in order to have it in the best condition for delivery at the factory in the morning (provided all pails, utensils, strainers, etc., have been thoroughly washed, then scalded with boiling hot water and well aired before using.) It is just as important that the morning's milk should be well aired before sending it to the factory; not only in the summer should milk be aerated, but also in the spring and autumn.

The milk stands should be built in such a way as to exclude the sun and rain, and yet allow a free circulation of air around the cans.

The organisms that produce bitter or tainted milk, or any abnormal change, are to be found only where there is filth and carelessness in handling, so that in all cases where complaint is made of impure milk the remedy must be extra cleanliness.—American Cultivator.

Crows Pulling Corn.

A correspondent of the Country Gentleman says: I was troubled with crows until I found a sure remedy. Now I plant my corn, and put up no scarecrows, and never go near it (necessarily) until I go to hoe it; then plow under the dead crows. As soon as the corn is planted I take half a bushel of corn, put it into some vessel (no iron), pour on water enough to cover the corn, and pour it off into a tin pail, thus measuring it; then take 50 cents' worth of strychnine and stir it into the water until well mixed. Pour the water back on the corn, and let it stand 24 hours, stirring occasionally. Sow this evenly over four or five acres, adding to it for a larger area. If the field is where the hens or sheep can get at it, do not try this way.

The next best thing is to set several steel traps around the field; then place three or four hen's eggs about the trap, very near it, but not on it; cover the trap with dry grass or leaves that will not blow off. The eggs should be broken a little on the top. Give the trap a long chain or string, with a bell on it. If the crow is caught by the leg, it will make things lively for the others to look at. Crows are very fond of eggs, and will find them if in the field.

I once had a nice piece of corn planted near the woods. The crows had begun to pull it; I tried strychnine for the first time, and sowed it at night. In the early morning I was in sight of the field. Soon there came seven crows and alighted on the corn; they had not been down more than half a minute before there was a terrible noise and fluttering. Five of them flew away, the others lay dead, but not a single crow came near that corn again that year; they kept watch to warn others of danger. Tarring corn is next best; they will pull some, but will not eat it. I have seen crows pulling corn under the twine strung around.

Caring for Young Turkeys.

As the season for young turkeys is at hand I wish to record my experience for the benefit of my sister housekeepers, writes A. M. G., in Home and Farm. For years I have followed the hothouse system with these fowls, and tried to shelter them so carefully from exposure that whenever they were by chance caught out in a shower they succumbed at once and were soon lying stiff and cold in death. Under this system the losses so far predominated that I was almost tempted to give up the work, until I saw a large flock of half-grown turkeys belonging to an old negro. He told me that he scarcely ever had any to die, and his plan was to turn them out as soon as they could follow their mother; and he allowed them to roam at will all day, only taking care to drive them home at night on account of the "varmints." I determined to profit by his experience, and since then I can truthfully claim to be the champion turkey-raiser of the neighborhood.

I do not set my turkey hens before late in April, so that I can reasonably expect warm weather when the young ones are hatched, and I put the coops in which I make the nests in a remote part of the yard where there is grass to feed upon. I allow my turkeys to lay out in the fields and I try to get the eggs every day, and when they take to the nest to set I have them caught and confined in the coop where I have placed the eggs. It is best to dig out a shallow hole where they will not roll around. At first it may be necessary to catch the hen after the first airing, as they generally want to return to their original nests, but they soon give that up and I can open the coops every day and let them out and they will quickly return.

After the eggs are hatched I wait until the little fowls are strong and then turn them out, and watch to keep them in the yard for several days, but I let them stay on the open ground at night if the weather is at all good. They soon become accustomed to the early morning dews if they have never been housed, and they are much less apt to be infested with lice; but it is an excellent plan to smoke the mother turkey over a pot of smoldering tobacco stalks. When the young ones are several weeks old I usually anoint the old hen under the wings with kerosene oil. After the turkeys are a week old you can usually let them run around, generally in the orchards and the fields, and they grow so fat on grasshoppers and insects they catch that two meals a day are quite sufficient.

I think that the "chop" composed of oats, rye, and corn ground together agrees with turkeys better than any other food, but they thrive very well on corn meal mixed with buttermilk. Last year one of my turkey hens raised two broods, and the last, hatched August 3 have been laying industriously all the spring.

While on the subject of turkeys I will describe the only way in which I get my turkeys to fatten for market. I catch at least four or five at a time and put them in a rail pen made high enough to admit of a roost-pole for them to sit upon; then I supply them with fresh water and plenty of gravel and sand and all the green food I can get, besides as much corn as they will eat up clean given several times a day. I put a large pan of buttermilk thickened with meal, and this makes the flesh tender, while acorns and other nuts give a flavor of which adds the finishing touch to this delicious bird.

Perennial Youth.

The best and most famous of men have had their little jokes about the abiding youth of women. "Do you think," asked a courtier of Julius Caesar, speaking of a certain noble lady, "that she is only 30 years of age?" "It must be so," replied Caesar, "for I have heard her say so many times during the last 20 years." And, talking of the feminine age, I wonder who was the author of these capital lines:

"Is Mollie Fowle immortal?" No.
'Yes, but she is; I'll prove her so.
She's fifteen now and was I know,
Fifteen full fifteen years ago.'"

Apropos is the story told of the poet Collins, who loved a young lady, but was jilted. It so happened the lady was born one day before him, and he told a friend with solemnity: "I came into the world a day after the fair."—Exchange.

A FRAGRANT BREATH AND PEARLY TEETH

Are easily attained, and those who fail to avail themselves of the means, should not complain, when accused of gross neglect. The SOZODONT will speedily eradicate the cause of a foul breath, beautifying and preserving the teeth to the oldest age.

One for His Nobs.

"I saw you drinking with Jackson today."

"Yes."

"You'd drink with anybody, I believe."

"No; I wouldn't drink with you, unless by a miracle."

"Indeed? And what would the miracle be?"

"Your inviting me."—Truth.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

The Camp Fire.

Contributions are solicited from old soldiers of the civil war for this department. We don't want discussions, but want brief, lively sketches and personal reminiscences of army life; all such are welcome.

Rescued a Dying Comrade.

Editor Camp Fire:—The bravest man I ever saw in actual service was Private Amos Stillman, Co. A, 23d Massachusetts Volunteers.

I was with Stillman at the battle of Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864, and for a fighter in the face of death I never saw his equal. Everyone who has read the history of the battle of Cold Harbor knows how the "Star Brigade," under Gen. George J. Stannard stormed the rebel breastworks.

Just before making the charge, and while under the rebels' fire, Stillman showed his indifference to his position. Corporal Rounds, who was six feet tall and scarcely bigger round than a gun barrel, exclaimed as the bullets from the enemy plowed up the earth about him. "This is a h—l of a place to keep a man with no protection." He had no more spoken the words, when Stillman stuck his ramrod in the ground, and said, "Here, corporal, get behind this."

A few minutes later the brigade was ordered to charge. The moment we charged the rebels opened on us a most deadly fire. On we rushed, however, Stillman, I remember, keeping in the van of the then disorganized troops, while his coat was full of bullet holes.

When within a few yards of the rebel breastworks there was scarcely a handful of soldiers fighting in our vicinity, the others lying on the ground dead or dying.

We couldn't retreat without being killed, and to stand where we were meant death. At that moment I heard Stillman say, "Drop, boys." We dropped among the dead and the dying while the brigade left the field.

Above our heads we could hear the hum of bullets as the rebels shot at every form that moved. We laid there all the forenoon in the hot Virginia sun, not daring to move, afraid of being shot at by some lynx-eyed rebel soldier.

About us could be heard the pitiful cry of "Water, water," from the dying. Stillman had a canteen full at the time, and about what I determined to be noon, I heard him say to a dying member of the 25th Massachusetts, "Here, comrade, take my canteen," and in the face of the sharpshooters rose on his knee, unfastened his canteen, and passed it to his dying comrade.

He did it quickly, and was back in his position among the dead, but not before the enemy's bullets sang spitefully as they sped wide of the mark.

Some say it wasn't much, but no one but a dying man could tell you what his successful attempt meant.

All day long he lay there in the burning sun without a drop of water, but he got his reward, for at night time he stole out from among the dead and made his way back to his brigade.

He stayed with his company until the war was over and came back home uninjured, serving from '62 to the close of the war.—J. C. P.

Was the War in Vain?

Editor Camp Fire:—For many years I have been a reader of the good old Blade and as its weekly visits come around I cannot help but look upon it as an old friend. But not with the same degree of feeling that we used to look upon the old Stars and Stripes, for well do I remember many times on returning from a long and perilous scout or emerging from the smoke and din of battle and seeing our old flag still waving in heaven's breezes tears, would unbidden start for in it we recognized a friend trusted, tried and true.

But I must confess that it is with doubtful and different feelings that I look upon it now. Not that I love my country less nor look upon some other flag as better, but I sometimes feel as though after having secured the best part of our lives in its service—it is a friend no longer.

It has been claimed by some that there was more patriotism shown by the men who loaned their money to the government than there was by those who fought its battles. This seems to be a very widespread opinion, notwithstanding the billions of dollars that have been paid to the bond-holder since the war ended, with never a kick or a word against it, they seem to begrudge the small pittance paid to us in the shape of pensions to compensate us for enduring all those indescribable hardships, for all these scars, for wrecked constitutions and shattered nerves, and for starving in those prison holes of hell which ought to and will forever remain a dark blot upon the Southern name. And it seems that we are denominated as dead beats and bummers for having the audacity to ask this great government which we saved to do as it agreed to.

For four long and weary years I served Uncle Sam in the 4th Iowa Cav., was captured once by bushwhackers, was once taken out to be shot and was wounded once, but I am still able to get around enough to spend the pension allowed me by this great and generous government.

A shade of sadness seemed to come over me when I read the letter of Private Dalzell, and I thought that after all, perhaps, it would have been best, if, during the siege of Vicksburg, and before the battle of Gettysburg was fought we had given up the struggle, thrown down our arms and gone home. But after thinking of the probable condition of our country, of home, friends and posterity, I was glad that we did as we did.

And in coming years as one by one we pass from earth we can at least have the satisfaction of knowing that we did our duty. I object to the proposition to take anybody into the G. A. R. except those who served in the Union army. Let us have it ourselves and when the last old comrade has passed to that mystic land let the G. A. R. die with him and then the G. A. R. buttons that are becoming such an eye-sore to so many people of the United States will be seen no more.—W. H.

A Talk on Pensions.

Editor Camp Fire:—Permit me to bring a chip to keep alive the blaze. In the edition of June 8, I notice where a comrade mentioned his extensive acquaintance of pensioners, and out of 300 only three were drawing who had been in the rebel army. Why not as well pension an ex-rebel soldier who afterwards did service in the Union army as any other? There were many such cases during the dark days of the rebellion, where men went in or were drafted in the rebel army and served a time until they had a chance to get away and join the Union army, while all the time they were true blue Union men, and got out the first opportunity offered.

I often heard one old rebel soldier say while he was in the battle at Gettysburg, that he held his gun, firing well over the heads of the Union men so as not to harm them, and in the hottest of the fight he placed his left hand over the muzzle of his gun and fired, wounding himself, so he was furloughed, and he said that furlough was his discharge from the rebel service. I say, why not pension such men as he who afterwards served his tour in the Union army; but I will say on the other hand, I am not in favor of pensioning deserters, nor those who wounded themselves purposely in the Union army, though I know of one man who was a brigadier general and deserted the army, and is now drawing a pension and used to be my colonel. I only know two deserters from the company I belonged to, and both comrades have called on me for statements to prove up pension claims which I squarely refused to give, from the very fact I thought they did not deserve any pension. One of them afterwards admitted to me he had jumped the bounty no less than four times, since he deserted the first time. I say he has swindled the government out of enough. Pensions are very unequally distributed. I live in the bounds of the mail delivery of not less than thirty pensioners, and to my personal knowledge those who served only one year are generally getting more than those who served two and three, while it ought to be the reverse. I believe their ought to be a graded service pension, giving those who served the longest the greater pension, except in case of wounds.—Private, 1st Brigade, 13th Army Corps, Ky. Inft. Vol.

He Was Satisfied.

Editor Camp Fire:—I was riding up through Arkansas with Price's army. We were on our way back to Missouri. The Yankees had let us alone so long we thought maybe they had quit fighting or had forgotten us. We were getting anxious about it. Along toward night I met a man who lived up there in the mountains. He had been fishing and had his string of fish with him. He was going home. I was pretty full of patriotism and notions about duty. You see, I had studied the relations of the states to the states, and the relations of the states to the territories, and the relations of the citizen to the states and to the nation. I thought I knew all about it. I said to this man away up in the mountains of Arkansas:

"Why ain't you in the army?"

"What army?" he asked.

"The Confederate army, of course," said I.

"Oh, yes," he said, I did hear something about such an army."

"Yes," said I, growing a little hot. "I thought so. And why aren't you with it, fighting the battles of the country?"

"What country?" he asked.

"This country," I said.

He looked all around him at the mountains, and then he said:

"Stranger, suppose you lived in this country, and owned all you wanted of it, and had all the use of it you wanted, and some other fellow was paying the taxes and the expenses of keeping up the government, wouldn't you think you was a derned fool to go to fightin about it with that other fellow?"—Ex-Confederate.

That Cook-Kelly Raid.

Editor Camp Fire:—While there has been more chipping in on the Crook and Kelly capture than is interesting, I agree with W. G. R., 1st W. Va., that there is little known about the real object of the raid. I have met some of the interested parties since the war, from whom I learned that Col. John A. Turley, of the 71st O. V. I., was the man most sought for, as the raiding party was composed of his old neighbors and relatives. They were familiar with all that country, and it was an easy task for them to flank the pickets, as they were dressed in our uniform.

I do not think there was any discredit either to Gen. Kelly or the men on duty. The men who made the raid were the most daring in all that country.

Young Captain McNeal was the son of the old bushwhacker McNeal, and took command when his father was killed at Stony Creek in the fall of 1864. I was his host at one time, and know something of his reckless bravery. They were disappointed in failing to get Col. Turley, as they expected to have some fun with him. He only left the hotel a day or two before the raid.—I. E. G., Childs, W. Va.

A Voice from Texas.

Editor Camp Fire:—I seldom read a paper but what has something to say about the old Union soldiers, and it seems as they grow older and fewer, they grow in disfavor with some of the American people. I suppose this is because everybody is loyal now. It was not so from '61 to '65. Yet some of these loyal people do not now criticise the powers which opposed the Union soldiers and defied the laws of the land.

I, as an old soldier, condemn all which tends to degrade or belittle the old soldiers. I would like to see something in the Camp Fire from some of Gillem's First Tennessee boys. I seldom meet with old veterans down here in Texas, and would be glad to see more of them coming this way. Luck to the Camp Fire and old veterans.—N. F. Alexander.

THAT TERRIBLE SCOURGE,

Fever and ague, and its congener, bilious remittent, besides affections of the stomach, liver and bowels, produced by miasmatic air and water, are both eradicated and prevented by the use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a purely vegetable elixir, indorsed by physicians, and more extensively used as a remedy for the above class of disorders, as well as for many others, than any medicine of the age. A languid circulation, a torpid state of the liver, a want of vital stamina, are conditions peculiarly favorable to malarial diseases. They are, however, surely remedied by the great preventive, which, by invigorating the system and endowing it with regularity as well as vigor, provides it with a resisting power which enables it to withstand disorders, not only of a malarial type, but a host of others to which feeble and ill regulated systems are subject. The Bitters are a safe as well as searching eradicant, and have widely superseded that dangerous drug, quinine, which palliates but does not eradicate malaria.

A QUESTION OF CHARACTER.

The Sailor Who Had None Disappeared Like a Thief.

The captain of a large steamer was once filling up his crew for a long voyage, says the Chicago Record, when a seaman came up and said:

"I want to sail with you, sir."

"All right, my man," replied the captain. "Where have you sailed before?"

"P. and O., sir, to Australia."

"What countryman?"

"An Oirishman," was the ready response.

"Well, you must get a character."

The discharge was obtained, and as the Irishman was presenting it, another seaman came up and said he wanted to join.

"What line were you on before?" asked the captain.

"Cunard, sir."

"What countryman?"

"English, Your Honor."

"All right. Go forward."

Shortly after, as the two were swilling the decks in a heavy sea, the Englishman was swept overboard, bucket and all. Unmoved, Paddy finished his job, and then went to the captain's cabin.

"Come in," responded the officer to his rap. "What's up now?"

"Do you remember Bill Smith, the Englishman and Cunarder?" queried Pat.

"Certainly, my man."

"You took him widout a character?"

"I believe so. What of that?"

"He's gone overboard wid your bucket."

If any young, old or middle-aged man suffering from nervous debility, weakness, lack of vigor from errors of excesses will enclose stamp to me I will send him the prescription of a genuine certain cure free of cost. No humbug, no deception. Address J. D. House, Lock Box A, Albion, Mch.

Queer Relations.

A series of experiments has demonstrated the relations between red flannel, monkeys, beer and rheumatism. Two groups of caged monkeys were abundantly supplied with beer by the experimenters, one group being clad in red flannel, the other group left naked. All the naked monkeys contracted rheumatism, and all the flannel-cad monkeys escaped. Then the experimenters, having thoroughly cured the rheumatic monkeys, clad them in flannel and let the other group go bare. The supply of beer was continued, and the bare monkeys were attacked with the rheumatism, while the flannel-clad monkeys recovered. The experimenters declare the beer made all the monkeys apt subjects for rheumatism, but that the flannel, by keeping off cold air from the joints, prevented its development.

A NEW CURE FOR ASTHMA.

Medical science at last reports a positive cure for Asthma in the Kola plant, found on the Congo river, West Africa. So great is their faith in its wonderful curative powers, the Kola Importing Co., 1164 Broadway, New York, are sending out large trial cases of the Kola Compound free to all sufferers from asthma. Send your name and address on postal card, and they will send you a trial case by mail free.

Wanted, Wholesale Prices.

Clergyman—You say you are going to marry again. You surprise me. This will make the fourth husband, will it not?

She—Yes, and as you performed the ceremony each time, I called to see if I couldn't make some arrangement with you about getting a discount on the marriage fee through taking a quantity.—Tid-Bits.

English Half-Pennies.

English half-pennies had a curious origin. They were issued centuries ago by English authorities and were nothing more than minted pennies cut directly in half. Specimens of these coins have been discovered frequently among the buried treasures which from time to time have been unearthed in Great Britain.

A Modern Ingenue.

Manager—Why don't Little Eva come on? Uncle Tom, and——

"She is making a little speech to the company, thanking it for the pleasant way it had remembered her sixty-second birthday."—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Talmage's Sermon.

CLUSTERS OF CHRISTIAN HOPES REALIZED IN ETERNITY.

Difficulties and Mysteries of To-day All Made Plain in the Morning of the Great Resurrection.

Rev. Dr. Talmage, in selecting a theme for Sunday's sermon in the Brooklyn Tabernacle, chose one peculiarly suitable to the season of fruits, the title being "Grapes from Canaan," and the text, Numbers xiii: 23, "And they came unto the brook of Escho, and cut down from thence a branch with one cluster of grapes, and they bare it between two upon a staff."

The long trudge of the Israelites across the wilderness was almost ended. They had come to the borders of the promised land. Of the six hundred thousand adults who started from Egypt for Canaan, how many do you suppose got there? Five hundred thousand? Oh, no. Not two hundred thousand, not one hundred thousand, nor fifty, nor twenty, nor ten; but only two men. Oh, it was a ruinous march that God's people made; but their children were living, and they were on the march, and now that they had come up to the borders of the promised land they were very curious to know what kind of a place it was, and whether it would be safe to go over. So a scouting party is sent out to reconnoiter, and they examine the land, and they come back bringing specimens of its growths. Just as you come back from California, bringing to your family a basket of pears, or plums, or apples, to show what monstrous fruit they have there, so this scouting party cut off the biggest bunch of grapes they could find. It was so large that one man could not carry it, and they thrust a pole through the cluster, and there was one man at either end of the pole, and so the bunch of grapes was transported.

But this morning I bring you a larger cluster from the heavenly Eschol—a cluster of hopes, a cluster of prospects, a cluster of Christian consolations; and I am expecting that one taste of it will rouse up your appetite for the heavenly Canaan. During the past winter some of this congregation have gone away never to return. The aged have put down their staff and taken up the scepter. Men in mid-life came home from office or shop, and did not go back again, and never will go back again. And the dear children, some of them, have been gathered in Christ's arms. He found this world too rough a place for them, and so he has gathered them in. And oh, how many wounded souls there are—wounds for which this world offers no medicament, and unless from the gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ there shall come a consolation, there will be no consolation at all. Oh, that the God of all comfort would help me while I preach, and that the God of all comfort would help you while you hear.

First, I console you with the divinely sanctioned idea that your departed friends are as much yours now as they ever were. I know you sometimes get the idea in your mind, when you have this kind of trouble, that your friends are cut off from you, and they are no longer yours; but the desire to have all our loved ones in the same lot in the cemetery is a natural desire, a universal desire, and, therefore, a God-implanted desire, and is mightily suggestive of the fact that death has no power to break up the family relations. If our loved ones go away from our possession, why put a fence around our lot in the cemetery? Why the gathering of four or five names on one family monument? Why the planting of one cypress vine so that it covers all the cluster of graves? Why put the husband beside the wife, and the children at their feet? Why the bolt on the gate of our lot, and the charge to the keepers of the ground to see that the grass is cut, and the vine attended to, and the flowers planted? Why not put our departed friends in one common field or grave? Oh, it is because they are ours. That child, O stricken mother! is as much yours this morning as in the solemn hour when God put it against your heart, and said as of old: "Take this child and nurse it for me, and I will give thee thy wages." It is no mere whim. It is a divinely-planted principle in the soul, and God certainly would not plant a lie, and he would not culture a lie!

But I console you again with the fact of your present acquaintanceship and communication with your departed friends. I have no sympathy, I need not say, with the ideas of modern spiritualism; but what I mean is the theory set forth by the apostle, when he says: "We are surrounded by a great crowd of witnesses." Just as in the ancient amphitheater there were eighty or one hundred thousand people looking down from the galleries upon the combatants in the center, so, says Paul, there is a great host of your friends in all the galleries of the sky, looking down upon our earthly struggles. It is a sweet, a consoling, a scriptural idea. With wing of angel, earth and heaven are in constant communication. Does not the Bible say: "Are they not sent forth as ministering spirits to those who shall be heirs of salvation?" And when ministering spirits come down and see us, do they not take some message back? It is impossible to realize, I know, the idea that there is such rapid and perpetual intercommunication of earth and heaven; but it is a glorious reality. You take a rail train and the train is in full motion, and another train from the opposite direction dashes past you so swiftly that you are startled; all the way between here and heaven is filled with the up trains and the down trains—spirits coming—spirits going—coming—going—coming—going. That friend of yours who died last month—do you not suppose he told all the family news about you in the good land to the friends who are gone? Do you not suppose that when there are hundreds of opportunities every day for them in heaven to hear from you that they ask about you? that they know your tears, your temptations, your struggles, your victories? Aye, they do.

I console you still further with the idea of a resurrection. I know there are a great many people who do not accept this because they cannot understand it; but, my friends, there are two stout passages—I could bring a hundred, but two swarthy passages are enough—and one David will strike down the largest Goliath. "Marvel not at this, for the hour is coming when all who are in their graves shall come forth." The other swarthy passage is this: "The Lord shall descend from heaven with a shout, and the voice of the archangel, and the trump of God, and the dead in Christ shall rise first." Oh, there will be such a thing as a resurrection.

Before the resurrection takes place, everything will be silent. The mausoleums and the labyrinths silent. The graveyards silent, the cemetery silent, save from the clashing of hoofs and the grinding of wheels as the last funeral procession comes in. No breath of air disturbing the dust where Persepolis stood, and Thebus, and Babylon. No winking of the eyelids long closed in darkness. No stirring of the feet that once bounded the hillside. No opening of the hand that once plucked the flower out of the edge of the wild wood. No clutching of swords by the men who went down when Persia battled and Rome fell. Silence from ocean beach to mountain cliff, and from river to river. The sea singing the same old tune. The lakes hushed to sleep in the bosom of the same great hills. No hand disturbing the gate of the long-barred sepulcher. All the nations of the dead motionless in their winding sheets. Up the side of the hills, down through the trough of the valleys, far out in the caverns, across the fields, deep down into the coral palaces of the ocean depths where leviathan sports with his fellows—everywhere, layer above layer, height above height, depth below depth—dead! dead! dead! But in the twinkling of an eye, as quick as that, as the archangel's trumpet comes pealing, rolling, reverberating, crashing across continents and seas, the earth will give one fearful shudder and the door of the family vault, without being unlocked, will burst open; and all the graves of the dead will begin to throb and heave like the waves of the sea; and the mausoleum of princes will fall into the dust; and Ostend and Sepastopol, and Austerlitz and Gettysburg, stalk forth in the lurid air; and the shipwrecked rise from the deep, their wet locks looming above the billow; and all the land and all the sea become one moving mass of life, all generations, all ages with upturned countenances, some kindled with rapture and others blanched with despair, but gazing in one direction, upon one object, and that the throne of resurrection!

On that day you will get back your Christian dead. There is where the comfort comes in. They will come up with the same hand, the same foot, and the same entire body; but with a perfect body; corruption having become incorruption, mortality having become immortality. And oh, the reunion; oh, the embrace after so long an absence. Comfort one another with these words.

While I present these thoughts this morning, does it not seem that heaven comes very near to us, as though our friends, whom we thought a great way off, are not in the distance, but close by? You have sometimes come down to a river at nightfall, and you could hear voices across that river. You shouted over to the other side of the river, and they shouted back. It is said that when George Whitefield preached in Third street, Philadelphia, one evening time, his voice was heard clear across to the New Jersey shore. When I was a little while chaplain in the army, I remember how at eventide we could easily hear the voices of the pickets across the Potomac just when they were using ordinary tones. And as we come to-day and stand by the river of Jordan that divides us from our friends who are gone it seems to me we stand on one bank and they stand on the other, and it is only a narrow stream, and our voices go and their voices come. Hark! Hush! I hear distinctly what they say: "These are they who came out of great tribulation, and had their robes washed and made white in the blood of the Lamb." Still the voice comes across the water, and I hear: "We hunger no more, we thirst no more; neither shall the sun light on us nor any heat, for the Lamb which is in the midst of the throne leads us to living fountains of water, and God wipeth away all tears from our eyes."

"Dear Sister,

"They charge you with being restless, irritable, excitable, and exacting.

"They don't know the horror that oppresses you.

"Every hour pains run rampant through your body. You suffer secretly as long as you can, then go all to pieces and 'don't care' what happens.

"The iron grip of female disease is upon you.

"Dear sister, *Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound* has cured thousands like you.

"It has cured me, and I want to tell everybody.

"It kills the pain. No more backache, no more 'bearing-down,' no more restless days and sleepless nights. Oh! what a blessing! take it and be well! it's a sin to hesitate." — *Mrs. P. A. Quiett, North Hamlin, N. J.*

All druggists sell it.
Address in confidence,
Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co., Lynn, Mass.
Lydia E. Pinkham's Liver Pills, 25 cents.

Yours for Health
Lydia E. Pinkham

COL. F. C. AINSWORTH,

Chief of the Pension and War Records Office.

Col. F. C. Ainsworth, who had charge of the records in the old Ford Theater, is a soldier who became famous during the latter part of the war as colonel of an Illinois regiment. He is a strict disciplinarian, and it is this which has brought upon him the present trouble. The inquiry which has now been begun

COL. AINSWORTH.

seems to be directed at him, and it is possible that he will have to face not alone the criminal courts, should the coroner's verdict be against him, but a military inquiry as well, which has now been begun.

Whether Col. Ainsworth or the War department was lax in the supervision of the work of repairing Ford's theater for the use of the government, is a question which the court of inquiry, appointed by Secretary Lamont, is instructed to fully investigate. A thorough investigation of the methods in the work of excavation is promised.

DON'T YOU KNOW

That to have perfect health you must have pure blood, and the best way to have pure blood is to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, the best blood purifier and strength builder. It expels all taint of scrofula, salt rheum and all other humors, and at the same time builds up the whole system and gives nerve strength.

Hood's Pills may be had by mail for 25c. of C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

CURRENT SCIENCE.

Great heat often causes melancholia.

In Iceland it is not as cold as in many parts of the United States.

Tapioca, used in puddings, is extracted from a deadly poisonous plant.

Changes of atmospheric pressure have been found to exert considerable influence upon plant growth.

A sum equivalent to about $600,000 has been left by the late Admiral Marquis Ricci for founding a scientific institution in Genoa.

The reason pigs are proof against snake bite is that the poison rarely, if ever, reaches the circulatory system owing to the fat carried by the pig.

When the thermometer registers 100 degrees the cable which draws the cars of the East River bridge, New York, is 7 feet and 6 inches longer than when the thermometer is at zero.

No wonder the fish crop is never "short." The flounder lays 7,000,000 eggs annually; several others fromm 1,000,000 to 3,000,000, while the turbot is credited with depositing from 11,000,000 to 12,000,000 during each breeding season.

Scientific analysis shows that nervousness in a cow increases the percentage of butter-making qualities in the milk. The percentage under normal conditions is about 4½, but under excitement it sometimes rises to 12 per cent.

Experiments made in the hygienic institute in the Berlin University have shown that cholera bacilli die more quickly on dry tobacco than on dry glass plates, that they do not multiply, but quickly die on moist tobacco, and that tobacco smoke quickly kills them.

"No living germ of disease can resist the antiseptic power of essence of cinnamon for more than a few hours," is he conclusion announced by M. Chamberland as the result of prolonged research and experiment in M. Pasteur's laboratory. It is said to destroy microbes as effectively, if not as rapidly, as corrosive sublimate.

Germs of contagious diseases are capable of multiplying themselves with marvelous rapidity. A single germ, when placed in surroundings favorable to its growth, quickly divides into two. Each of these divides itself again, and so on, the number soon reaching into thousands. It has been estimated that by the end of twenty-four hours a single germ will have multiplied itself into more than 16,500,000 germs.

No Mistakes This Time.

"Yes, I may take a few summer boarders this year," replied the old farmer, after asking for a pound of reg'lar saleratus, "but I'm goin' to hev a fair understandin' in the outset."

"About what?"

"Wall, pricipally as to butter'n eggs and sich, but pertickl'arly as to sleepin'. We took an artist from New York last summer who upsot the hull house when he found he was to sleep with the hired man, and I actually believe he kept a governor from engagin' with us at $7 a week an' washin' and mendin' throwed in."—Exchange.

A Washington Conversation.

"Have you received any pie yet?" said one office-seeker to another.

"No, but I've received provisions of another sort."

"What sort?"

"Cold shoulder."—Exchange.

Worse Than Rum.

Bayard Taylor once said to Marion Harland: "I firmly believe piecrust and pork have killed more Americans than ever were destroyed by rum."

They Are Handy.

"I do play a little poker, but only with my friends." "They are handy to borrow from, that's a fact."—Indianapolis Journal.

AT THE FAIR.

"See, Alice, see!" the lover said,
In love's poetic tongue,
"See sun and zephyrs kiss and play
The fresh, green leaves among.

"And see the sky; can you not think
Yon cloud some silver strand——?"
"I think," said Alice, quite absorbed,
"This fair is simply grand!"

"Some silver strand, and through the blue
You'll sail some day mayhap,
With me alone——" But Alice cried,
"Oh, see the funny Jap!"

"With me alone——" She gazed upon
A bust that showed the face
And clustering hair of Phoebus' son;
"O matchless youth!" she says.

"In fairy boat we'll sail and float
All free from earth and time——"
"This fair," cried she, in ecstasy,
"It simply is sublime!"

"Just we, I say, to sail away
Far towards the wan-faced moon——"
"Oh, there they are—the gondoliers!
Let's ride on the lagoon!"

The lover ceased. And lovers all
Remember: At the park,
Amid the myriad glories there,
Unheeded is a spark.
—Chicago Evening Journal.

Question Bureau.

Rules.—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons, or of firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers are free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, etc. 6.—No answers by mail.

The West Virginia Panhandle.

W. W. W., Makanda, Ills., has our thanks for the following answer to a recent question in this department:

Prior to the Revolution the western boundary of Pennsylvania was not established nor determined. Virginia claimed all the territory northwest of the Ohio river, as far west as the Mississippi. With this claim that of Pennsylvania conflicted. To settle the dispute commissioners were appointed by each of these states, and instructed to jointly determine the location of a boundary line that would equitably divide the disputed territory. In this joint commission James Madison and Robert Andrews represented the state of Virginia, and David Rittenhouse, Geo. Bryan and John Ewing that of Pennsylvania. This commission, after due deliberation, agreed on October 31, 1779, that the southern boundary of the state of Pennsylvania should be Mason and Dixon's line, extended west to a point five degrees of longitude west of the Delaware river; and that "a line extended from that point due north, as far as the state extended," should be its western boundary. This action of the joint commission was ratified by Virginia on June 23, 1783, and by Pennsylvania on April 1, 1784, and declared to be "the boundary forever."

The territory through which this line was to be extended, was, at that time, for the most part an unexplored wilderness. The distance from the northwest corner of Pennsylvania, as thus established, to the Ohio river was unknown, and perhaps not though of as a matter of any moment. Mason and Dixon's line was accordingly extended about 21 3-4 miles to the point agreed upon and established in 1784, James Neville, on the part of Virginia, and Alexander McClean, on the part of Pennsylvania, surveyors. The exact point where Mason and Dixon abandoned the survey and returned east in December, 1767, is not known. The next year (1785) the line agreed upon to mark the western boundary of Pennsylvania was extended north from the southwest corner of Pennsylvania, (latitude 39 deg., 43 min., 18.2 sec., as determined by C. H. Sinclair, of the United States Coast Survey, in 1883, with instruments so exact as to reduce the possible error to less than seven feet), 63.6 miles to the Ohio river, near Smith's Ferry. The territory lying west of this line, and between it and the Ohio river, is called the Panhandle. At its base, or southern end, on the parallel of the south boundary of Pennsylvania, it is about 20 miles wide, but becomes much narrower northward, till it comes to a point where the line crosses the river. It contains four small counties, of rich but hilly land. Its largest town is the city of Wheeling. Naturally it belongs to the state of Pennsylvania, and would, it is believed, have been made a part of that state in 1863, when West Virginia was erected into a state, had it not been opposed by many leading citizens of the Panhandle, who hoped to be the future governors, senators, and other officials of the new commonwealth.

Martin Luther.

Mrs. M. P. W., Haight, Neb.: Martin Luther, leader of the German Reformation, born in Eisleben, in Prussian-Saxony, November 10, 1483, died in the same place February 18, 1546. His father was a peasant, but ultimately acquired a couple olbf mining furnaces, and some money. Martin went to school, where he was brought up under pious but severe discipline. He spent a year at the Franciscan school at Magdeburg, and from there was sent to the Latin school at Eisenach, where he, after suffering the hardships of poverty, graduated. He entered the Augustinian convent at Erfurt, July 17, 1505, where, for two years, he gave the Bible close study. In 1507, he was made a professor in the university of Wittenburg. In 1512 he took the degree of D. D. In October, 1517, Luther boldly protested against the sale of ecclesiastical remissions by a Dominican monk named Tetzel, and sent these protests to the archbishop of Magdeburg. These theses, although submitting the entire controversy to the decision of the Pope, contained the germ of the Protestant doctrines. They spread with the velocity of lightning and kindled a fire throughout the Catholic world of Europe. Later on he was summoned before the diet of Worms, and called upon to recant his heretical doctrines. He boldly defended them, and the diet subsequently pronounced the ban of the empire against him, and he was outlawed by church and state. He was married in 1525 to an ex-nun, Catharina Von Bora, in order, as he said, "to please his father, tease the Pope, and vex the devil." He translated the Bible between 1521 and 1530, and wrote sermons, hymns and chorals for divine service, in the vernacular tongue. The third period of Luther's life, which reaches from the diet of Worms to the diet of Augsburg in 1530, when the "Augsburg confession" was formulated, embraces his labors in constructing and organizing his new church on the Scriptural basis. He was the father of Protestantism, and the Lutheran church took its name from him.

World's Fair Buildings.

A. W. S., Burlington, Col., asks the cost of the different state buildings at the World's Fair?

It is difficult to give the exact cost of each of the state buildings at the World's Fair. The states themselves do not know just what their buildings cost, but the estimated cost is as follows:

Arkansas	$ 15,000
California	75,000
Colorado	35,000
Connecticut	12,000
Florida	20,000
Illinois	250,000
Indiana	60,000
Iowa	35,000
Kansas	25,000
Maine	20,000
Massachusetts	50,000
Michigan	25,000
Minnesota	35,000
Missouri	45,000
Montana	16,000
Nebraska	20,000
New Hampshire	8,000
New York	77,000
Ohio	30,000
Pennsylvania	60,000
Rhode Island	7,000
South Dakota	15,000
Texas	30,000
Utah	10,000
Vermont	20,000
Washington	20,000
Wisconsin	30,000

The cost of the buildings of the other states is not given.

Old Coins.

P. S. Falun, Kan.: A half dollar of 1797, with 15 stars on the head side, is worth $14. The other half dollars you mention bear no premium. The quarter dollar of 1853, if without arrow-heads on each side of the date, is worth $4; if with arrow-heads, only 25 cents. We know nothing of the value of a penny of 1697, nor of what you call the "pig penny" of 1835. The only cent you name that bears a premium is that of 1813, which is worth 5 cents. Don't send us long lists of coins, or we shall refuse to answer. It is not worth the space.

G. D. C., Table Rock, Neb.: Send no more lists of coins, or we shall refuse to answer. The half-dollar of 1836, if it has a liberty cap and a milled edge, is worth $5. A silver half-dime of 1853, in good condition, without arrow-heads at the sides of the date, is worth 20 cents; with arrow-heads, only 5 cents. A hole in a coin destroys its value, as a rule. We do not know whether any dealer pays a premium on nickels of 1883, with the word "cents" omitted. Aside from the above not a coin in the long list of United States coins you send bears a premium. As to foreign coins, we know nothing about them, and do not undertake to give values.

Temperance Statistics.

H. M. K., Quitman, Mo., asks "if the drinking of spirituous liquors is on the increase or decrease?"

We belive that the world is growing better instead of worse, and if this is true, notwithstanding our enormous increase in population, and in the absence of available statistics on the subject, we maintain that the drinking of spirituous liquors as a beverage is on the decrease. Statistics we think will demonstrate this assertion to be correct.

Southern Representation.

J. S. R., Seymour, Mo., asks: "If the representation of the Southern States before the war was based on the white population, or if the slaves were counted as a part of the population?"

The representation of the Southern states, in congress before the war, was based on the "three-fifths" rule; that is, states were represented in proportion to the whole number of free inhabitants added to three-fifths of the number of all other inhabitants of every sex and condition, except Indians not paying taxes in any state. This rate was favorable to the slave states, as it increased the number of their representatives.

The "three-fifths rule" was in the constitution, being article 1, section 2, clause 3. The fourteenth amendment, section 2, supersedes it.

"Open Sesame."

D. C. B., Alliance, W. Va., asks: "What is the meaning of the phrase "'open sesame?'"

"Open sesame" has become naturalized as a colloquialism, indicating success over difficulty, or in securing an entry into select or exclusive circles, or in opening to him the hearts and minds of men. The origin of the term is the Arabian tale of "Ali Baba," or the Forty Thieves, where Cassim discovers them to be the magic words at whose utterance the door of the robbers cave flies open, is well known. Sesame is a grain which grows in the East. The story is found in the "Arabian Nights." We do not answer more than one question at a time. See rules above.

Lincoln's Assassination.

P. C. J., Port Clinton, O., asks for a short account of Lincoln's assassination?

President Abraham Lincoln was assassinated on the evening of April 14, 1865, while witnessing the play "Our American Cousin." He was shot by John Wilkes Booth, an actor, who had been in sympathy with the South. Mr. Lincoln was removed to a private residence across the street, and died the next morning. Booth was shot, while being captured, and several of his associates were hanged. You can get more complete information on the subject by reading any history of the United States.

Washington's Dream.

J. W., Mt. Hope, Ind., writes:—"Can you publish the dream that George Washington had at Valley Forge? T. De Witt Talmage said that he had a dream there."

Dr. Talmage is in the habit of referring to ill-authenticated or mythical stories, in his gushes of enthusiasm. Very probably George Washington did dream at Valley Forge, for most people dream more or less; but he never had any dream or vision, in the sense in which you mean. People do not dream prophetic dreams nor see inspired visions since the days of the apostles, at least.

Changing the Ratio.

H. M. H., Lock Haven, Pa., asks: "If the government should change the coinage ratio to equal the market ratio of gold and silver what would become of the present silver dollars? Would not the holders of them be the losers thereby?"

The new law making the change would undoubtedly provide for the redemption of standard silver dollars coined under the present law, in the new and heavier dollars, so that there would be no loss to holders. Some such provision is always made when a nation changes its coinage.

Brief Answers.

J. P. C., Slabtown, Ill.: We can not tell you if the book you mention is still in print.

J. W. P., Hanging Rock, O.: We have all the short stories contracted for, that we can use at this time.

C. W., West Point, Ind.: See an article in the Question Bureau in Weekly Blade of June 13, for an answer to your question.

W. B. P., Secor, Ill.: We have not heard of the railroad companies appointing any committee for the purpose of selecting an automatic coupling device.

G. H., Mason, Wis.: No. "The Cumberland's Crew" was published in "Old War Songs," and is not of enough general interest to warrant republication.

T. D., Funston, S. D.: You are probably right. The statement regarding the length of the Dakota river was evidently an error. The Dakota is not quite 400 miles in length.

C. H., Burton, O.: We can not undertake to answer questions wholesale. Please observe the rules at the head of this column—one question at a time—and we will be glad to help you.

J. J., Minden, Neb.: We have repeatedly published the laws pertaining to "homesteading." As the technical question you submit, you might procure more reliable information by addressing the Register of the United States land office, at Lincoln, McCook, or in fact the one nearest to you.

S. A. M., Marcelena, Tex.: Grover Cleveland's father, Richard Valley Cleveland, was a Presbyterian minister, and the President has always inclined to that faith. His wife is a member of the Presbyterian church, and not a Catholic. Mr. Cleveland is not a church member, and apt to be profane when excited.

H. T. B., Hebron, Neb.: Sorry we can not give you Whitman's poem. If you could send us the date of the paper containing the parody on "Maud Muller," we will gladly hunt it up and print it. As to Nasby's writings, we hope to tell you something that will please you in the Weekly Blade in about two months.

Mrs. A. T. G., Florida, O.: If you have a private graveyard on your farm, and sell the farm, without any mention of it, the buyer can do as he pleases with the graveyard. He can plow it up, or anything else. The only way is to put a clause in the deed, excepting the graveyard. Better, however, consult a lawyer.

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Two Thousand Kinds.

There are over 2,000 species of snails, and they are found in all parts of the word. Some are even smaller than a pinhead, while others, in France and Italy, for instance, are cultivated for food and are large enough to make a good mouthful. Snails are vegetarians, and have jaws and tongues of saw-like edge, the number of points on each running into the thousands. On the approach of cold weather the snail throws a film over the mouth of its shell, which tightens like a drumhead. As it becomes colder, other films are added on the plan of storm windows. Extensive drouth will cause the snail to close its doors in the same way to prevent the evaporation of its bodily moisture and dry up. These little animals are possessed of astonishing vitality, regaining activity after having been frozen in solid blocks of ice, and enduring a degree of heat for weeks which daily crisps vegetation.

Every Man Should Read This.

If any young, old or middle-aged man, suffering from nervous debility, weakness, lack of vigor from errors or excesses will enclose stamp to me I will send him the prescription of a genuine certain cure free of cost. No humbug, no deception. Address Charles Gause, Marshall, Mich.

Maggie Wood, Heroine.

Maggie Wood, typesetter, of Bentonville, Ark., is not only a heroine, but a genius, because she has done the right thing at the right time, and there is not a more exacting test of genius than that. Six robbers forced the four officers in the Bentonville bank to surrender $10,000 and upward that was in their custody. The money was placed in bags, and a bank official, covered by the Winchesters of the robbers, was deputed to carry the plunder to a wagon. In doing so he had to pass the office of the Bentonville Sun, and as he did so Maggie Wood opened the door and let him run in. Then she closed and locked the door. The thieves were balked, and in a few minutes the townspeople rallied against them. Maggie has earned a right to be frightened the next time she sees a mouse.—Exchange.

Slave-Making Ants.

Certain specimens of ants make slaves of others. If a colony of slave-making ants is changing the nest, a matter which is left to the discretion of the slaves, the latter carry their mistresses to their new home. One kind of slave-making ant has become so dependent on their slaves, that even if provided with food they will die of hunger unless there is a slave to put it in their mouth.

Valuable Plate.

The crown plate at Windsor is valued at $10,000,000, and it is never taken away from the castle, except to Buckingham palace when there is a state ball or a state concert or any other court function. The queen has separate plate of her own for use at Osborne and at Balmoral, and only those articles which are her private property are ever taken to those places.

He Meant Business.

"So my daughter referred you to me eh? Well, I hardly understand it. She never consults me except in a financial way."

"Wll—ah—sir, that's just it."—Texas Siftings.

Not Very French.

Madeline Brohan, one of the most charming actresses of the Francais, turns out to be the daughter of a Scotchman named Brown.

Temperate Shetland.

Shetland is the most temperate county and Cork the most drunken town in the United Kingdom.

The Maiden Blush.

So look the mornings when the sun
Paints them with fresh vermilion:
So cherries blush, and Kathorn pears,
And apricots in youthful years:
So corals look more lovely red,
And rubies lately polished:
So purest diaper doth shine,
Stain'd by beams of claret wine:
As Julia looks when she doth dress
Her either cheek with bashfulness.
—Robert Herrick.

MEDAL WINNERS.

Equal rights agitation in Kansas has produced in Waubunsee county a rooster who has, it is said, hatched out and looked after a brood of chickens.

A man in Camden, Me., lost a small pig the other day. He was discovered ensconced under a setting hen, upon a nest of eggs, looking out from the feathers.

A trout with two heads and perfectly healthy is reported from the Caribou hatchery.

H. M. Grow, of Frith, Neb., reports at one birth a colt weighing 70 pounds and a mule foal weighing 32 pounds. Affidavits are said to go with this story.

The Denison Herald reports that a lady, on taking in her milk can, discovered a large toad in the fluid. If it were a frog it wouldn't be quite so queer.

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively Cured by these Little Pills. They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER, &c. They regulate the Bowels and prevent Constipation and Piles. The smallest and easiest to take. Only one pill a dose. Purely vegetable. Price 25 cents.

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FREE I will send (sealed) free a receipt that will develop Small Shrunken Parts, which cured me of Self Abuse, Lost Manhood, Nightly Emissions, Impotency, Varicocele, etc. Inclose stamp. Address F. C. Henry, Box 578, Kalamazoo, Mich.

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$100 FORFEIT

If it does not cure the effects of Self-Abuse, Early Excesses, Emissions, Nervous Debility, Loss of Sexual Powers, Impotency, Varicocele, Pimples on the Face, etc. Enlargement Certain. I will send FREE the Recipe of a never failing cure. All letters in plain, sealed envelope. Address, with stamp, G. K. TUPPAR, Sportmen's Goods, Marshall, Michigan.

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HIGH ARM FREE TRIAL for ten days in your own home. $60 Kenwood Machine for $24.50, $50 Arlington Machine for $20.50, Standard Singers, $9.50, $15.50, $17.50, and 27 other styles. We ship firstclass machines anywhere to anyone in any quantity at wholesale prices. All attachments FREE. Latest improvements. Send for free catalogue and save money. Warranted Ten Years. WE PAY THE FREIGHT. NO MONEY REQUIRED IN ADVANCE. Address (in full) CASH BUYERS' UNION, 158-164 W. Van Buren St., Dept. 61, Chicago, Ill.

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WEAK-MAN Cure Yourself IN FIFTEEN DAYS. I will send FREE to any man the prescription of a new and positive remedy to enlarge small weak organs, and sure cure for all weakness in young or old men. Cures cases of Lost Manhood, Emissions and Varicocele in 15 days; disease never returns. Correspondence private, all letters sent in plain sealed envelope. Address Chas. E. Gaus, Furniture Dealer, Marshall, Mich.

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TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1893.

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THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is the strongest and most thoughtful of any in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

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CIRCULATION LAST WEEK, 117,000

"THE EMIGRANT SHIP."

This is the title of W. Clark Russell's newest sea tale, which will begin as a serial in the Weekly Blade of July 13. Mr. Russell is the acknowledged king of all writers of stories of ocean life and adventure. This is a NEW story, not a reprint of an older one; and it will first reach the reading world as a serial in the columns of The Blade. We are sure every reader will be charmed with it.

We are anxious to have as many people read it as possible, and so have arranged a special three months' cheap offer of The Blade, in order to give it a very wide circulation. Will not you net up a short-time club, and thus have a chance at a premium? Read the article elsewhere on this page, headed "Premiums."

THE LAST CALL—"NASBY IN EXILE."

We are now selling the fifth edition, each of 5,000 copies, of "Nasby in Exile." Over one-half the edition is disposed of. The number of copies remaining is not much greater than is needed to supply the subscribers whose terms expire during June. If, as is too often the case, there is a number who really desire the book, but are putting off ordering it until later, they will be wise to get in their orders AT ONCE.

When the copies remaining of the present edition are disposed of, the book will be out of print, so far as we are concerned. We shall NEVER print another cheap edition of it. Therefore, if any of our subscribers, whose terms expire in June, July or August, desire a copy of it, they should send in their subscriptions without delay. Their subscriptions will be extended, of course, one year from the date of its expiration. Remember, we give a copy of "Nasby in Exile" to any one who sends us one dollar for the Weekly Blade one year, and asks for the book with his order. These are the ONLY terms upon which it can be had.

The Bourbon papers of New York city have been furiously angry at ex-Governor Foraker for an utterance in his Memorial Day address at Grant's tomb. There was no adjective of objurgation or condemnation too strong to hurl at him. And what was this awful utterance? Here it is, in full:

> If General Beauregard was a patriot, what was General Sherman? If General Beauregard fought for his country, what did General Sherman fight for? If General Beauregard was the defender of constitutional liberty, whose defender was General Logan? But just now another object lesson is afforded by the resurrection, transmigration and transfiguration of Jefferson Davis. If he was all he has been represented to have been, and stood for that which is claimed for him, what place in history are we to give Abraham Lincoln?

But not one of them attempted to answer one of these questions. They raise a point which no latter-day Bourbon dare discuss. Both sides could not have been right in the war of 1861-65. If Davis, Lee, Beauregard and their fellows were right, then Lincoln, Grant, Sherman, Sheridan and all the rest of us in the Union were wrong. Which was right and which was wrong? Let some of the frothy-mouthed journalists who are howling at Foraker answer the question.

The Brooklyn Eagle is thoroughly Democratic and free trade in politics, but it stands upon a high enough plane to do justice to the distinguished Republican who graces the executive chair of the state of Ohio, as the following editorial paragraph proves:

> As a state executive Governor McKinley has well filled the bill. A great state that still withholds from its chief officer the veto power, thus minimizing his opportunities, ought, in that detail, to revise its constitution. The man again put before the public at Columbus signifies, in his candidacy, something beyond state lines. More human than John Sherman, less flamboyant than Joseph B. Foraker, of better fiber, morally, than James A. Garfield, and quite as competent, physically, as R. B. Hayes, he towers, at the moment, above anything that Ohio has contributed to intelligible political endeavor in the days of the rising generation. He is the logical candidate of the Republican party in Ohio for governor of the state this year.

This year will be a notable one in the annals of Arctic exploration. Peary will soon be off to explore the north coast of Greenland; Jackson, an Englishman, is to try for the north Pole by sledge from Franz Josef Land; Nansen is to start on his drifting voyage for the north pole; Dr. Ryder, a Dane, is to explore the east coast of Greenland, and there is talk of an expedition to Arctic America to locate the magnetic pole. How many "relief expeditions" will it require to bring the adventurous explorers back home again, and how many will lay down their lives among the eternal ice of the frozen zone?

The reduction in the rates of foreign exchange below the gold shipping point has caused a sharp decline in the price of wheat, and this in turn has started a larger export movement, which, from all appearances, is likely to assume still more important proportions. This is of advantage in several ways, and will at least largely aid in checking further gold exports, and may start a flow from Europe this way.

Gold shipments having ceased, the gold reserve in the national treasury is increasing. This is another indication that the financial stress is relaxing, and that the worst has passed away.

No one seems to know exactly where it went, but the Chicago Democratic platform has been lost and President Cleveland is so far without a copy.

The Democracy is in power, yet still the country is "burdened" with the "exactions" of an "unconstitutional" protective tariff law.

There ought to be no other flag in the country but the Stars and Stripes.

STATE BAR-ROOMS.

On July 1, the new liquor law of South Carolina goes into effect. It is a modification of the law regarding liquor selling which now prevails in Norway, and which is there called "the Gothenburg plan," because it was first practiced in that town. After the first day of next month, the manufacture, sale or barter of any spirituous, malt, vinous, fermented or other intoxicating liquor is unlawful in South Carolina, except as provided for in the "Evans act," as the new liquor law is called. The following is a condensed summary of its provisions:

> The governor of the state appoints a state dispenser, who shall conduct the state dispensary, located in Columbia. This officer, however, is not given exclusive powers. His work is overlooked by a state board of control, composed of the governor, attorney general and comptroller general, whose voice is supreme. This state dispenser purchases the liquors at wholesale, and bottles them at the state dispensary for shipment to the minor dispensaries throughout the state. The amount of liquor bought, when and from whom, is published quarterly. No bottle shall contain less than a half-pint, and must be sold without breaking the seal. The state dispensary alone has power to bring liquor into the state, or to ship it to any point therein. There must be attached to every package so shipped a statement that it is done by order of the state dispenser, and any railroad or express company carrying packages without this certificate is liable to prosecution.
>
> Not more than 50 per cent profit can be charged by the state dispensary, all of which goes into the state treasury. When this liquor is sold to the county dispensaries, however, another 50 per cent profit is added, which is equally divided between the county and the municipal corporation in which it is located. There may be ten dispensaries in Charleston, three in Columbia, and others in other than the county seat of any county, at the discretion of the county board of control. This board is composed of three freeholders, who shall receive $2 per day when actually engaged at work, and they are empowered with the same control of the county dispensaries as that given the state board of control. It is the duty of this board to appoint the county dispenser and fix his salary. He shall be appointed upon petition of more than one-third of the freeholders who are voters of the county.
>
> The person who desires to obtain liquor at a county dispensary is required to fill out a blank certificate, giving his name, age, residence, amount and kind of liquor wanted, and for what purpose. These will be entered in a book which will always be kept open for inspection by the public. A severe penalty is prescribed for any false statement made in these certificates. The machinery for the enforcement of the law is sweeping and voluminous. The payment of the United States special tax, or the possession of liquors in sufficient quantities to indicate an intention to sell, is regarded as sufficient evidence for such conviction. There are very stringent provisions against the sale of liquor in social clubs, which will certainly prevent any evasion of the law in that manner.

It will thus be seen that the people of South Carolina are to be allowed to drink if they wish, but they may purchase only at state bar-rooms. No one else is allowed to sell but the county dispensers, and the penalties for illegal selling are very severe. All other saloons—"places where liquor is sold, bartered or given away, or where persons are permitted to resort for the purpose of drinking intoxicating liquors as a beverage"—are declared to be common nuisances, to be abated by heavy fines, imprisonment and confiscation. The state establishes bar-rooms, but all the social features of the saloon are swept away. Liquor can be obtained only in sealed bottles, which shall not contain less than half a pint. There are no card or billiard tables, no bowling alleys, no other means of recreation allowed at these dispensaries. The man who wants a drink must make out a formal certificate, giving his name, age, residence, how much liquor he wants, of what kind, and for what purpose. He gets his bottle and gets out, going elsewhere to drink it. It is fair to assume that "treating" will speedily become a lost art in South Carolina. Under such formalities, to accept a treat from a friend would be to impose an onerous burden of red tape upon him.

The state dispenser, or commissioner, is Mr. D. H. Traxler, a wealthy retired merchant of Columbia, the capital, and a member in good standing of one of that city's churches. His wife is a leader in and an official of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. The temperance people of the state, including the prohibitionists, are all said to be heartily in favor of the law. Mr. Traxler has laid in a stock of 60,000 gallons of whsky, a correspondingly ample supply of wine and beer, a huge outfit of bottles and jugs, and thousands of crates to use in shipping to the county dispensaries all over the state. He has a 20-horse power engine running the bottling machinery. Although the legislature appropriated only $50,000 to stock the state dispensary, Mr. Traxler finds not the slightest difficulty in getting all the liquors he wants on his own terms as to time of payment.

The state will, apparently, make a good profit out of the plan. The prices to be asked are rather high—three dollars a gallon for common rye or Bourbon whisky, fifteen cents a bottle for beer, and other liquors at corresponding prices. At the rate the South Carolinians have been drinking for several years past, it is estimated that the state will clear $500,000 and the counties $400,000 in the aggregate, under the new order of things.

The friends of temperance all over the United States will watch the South Carolina experiment with intense interest. It destroys liquor selling as a private occupation. No man can go into it. The county dispensers are simply clerks, and their salaries do not depend upon the amounts they sell. Then, too, South Carolina has a local option law, and no dispensaries can be established in the "dry" counties. They are unaffected by the law, which only operates in those counties which allow the sale of liquor. It will be interesting to note whether there will be a notable decline in the amount of liquor consumed, with all the social features of the saloon eliminated, with the traffic largely in the hands of men who favor temperance—for the county dispensers are said to be mainly of that class. One thing is certain. The "Rum Power," which is the combination of liquor manufacturers and sellers, united by the common bond of greed, is certainly "not in it" under the South Carolina law. Hence we shall watch with interest the progress of that state's attempt, along new lines, to

Pulverize the Rum Power.

Dr. Nansen, who is to start on another expedition to the North Pole, has been preparing himself for coming hardships by sleeping as often as possible during the winter in a tent on his place near Christiania. Several members of his expedition have endeavored to harden themselves by passing the nights in the open air with only wolf skins as covering. It is sad to see the enthusiasm of men who are going on a trip from which they will probably never return. Nansen's idea is to let his ship get frozen in the ice, and drift with it, on the theory that the currents will carry him near to the Pole, or over it, if it be in the sea. The chances are much against the vessel ever being heard of again.

OHIO REPUBLICANS AND THE SHERMAN LAW.

Henri Watterson, sometime of the military service of the late Confederate states, now editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal, is worried over the recent Republican convention. He scents danger to the Democracy of the nation. The renomination of McKinley, the bold stand taken in the platform, reveal the fact that the Ohio Republicans are not one whit dismayed nor disheartened by the result of last fall's elections, nor ready to sacrifice principle. Hence Watterson searches anxiously for something whereon to base an argument. He finds but one thing, and here it is:

> There is not in Major McKinley's entire speech or in the platform on which he stands one word to show whether he and the Republicans of this "central state of the Union" are for or against the repeal of the Sherman law. We have, therefore, the inspiring spectacle of the Republicans leading out their first and most prominent candidate for the Presidency, and sounding their national "keynote" with deigning to notice the question upon which the people are most interested just now. No one knows to-day, unless Governor McKinley has told him confidentially, what is that gentleman's attitude toward the financial situation. It has not been long since he voted for free coinage of silver. He was one of the most ardent champions the Sherman silver act had in the Fifty-first Congress. He enthusiastically promised that it would solve the problem of bi-metallism, bring the silver to an actual parity with the gold dollar and insure free coinage. This act had hardly become a law before the Ohio Republicans in their state convention, "fully approved the wise action of the Republican members of both houses of Congress" in passing it. A year later they again "indorsed the coinage act of the last Republican Congress, by which the entire production of the silver mines of the United States is added to the currency of the country." And yet to-day, when they declare that the country is suffering from an unusual financial depression; when they know that large elements of both parties openly charge that the silver act is responsible for that depression, and when the act itself is upon everybody's tongue, the uppermost topic of interest in both political and business circles, their candidate for the Presidency is put forward without a word either from him or his sponsors to show whether they are for or against the continuance of this law!

This is a mere surface objection, whose weakness none know so well as Mr. Watterson himself. It may be of interest to recite the plain facts of the case, personally known to the writer. The committee on Resolutions favored the repeal of the silver bullion purchase clause of the silver law of 1890, known colloquially as the "Sherman law." They agree that it has failed to meet the expectations which led to its enactment. But Mr. Cleveland had, a week or so before the assembling of the Ohio convention, given an authorized interview to the Associated Press, announcing his purpose to convene Congress in extra session about the first week in September, to repeal the Sherman law. That will be two months before the Ohio election. If it be true—and we believe it is—that a majority of both houses of Congress will vote for the repeal, it will be accomplished before the present campaign. Hence the following things would result:

That the Ohio Republicans would have in their platform a plank demanding something already accomplished.

That its accomplishment would be claimed by the Democrats of Ohio, with a flourish of trumpets, as being due to "a Democratic Congress," when the fact is certain that it can not be done without Republican votes, and that they will be forthcoming.

No one knows better than Mr. Watterson that it is poor policy in politics to do anything that will redound to the enemy's advantage. Hence the committee determined to plant the Ohio Republicans on the broad principle of "honest money, composed of gold, silver and paper, maintained at equal value." Every intelligent man knows that the danger from the continuance of the Sherman law is that it will cause gold and silver to part company in value—that it will force the silver dollar from its face value to its bullion value; or, in other words, reduce its purchasing power from 100 cents down to 64 cents. The committee all understood this; and that is the reason the phrase, "maintained at equal value" was put into the plank.

The same reasons actuated Gov. McKinley in shaping his utterances on finance in his speech of acceptance, and led to his omitting any specific reference to the Sherman law. And we assure Mr. Watterson that there is not a shadow of a shade of doubt in the mind of any Ohio voter that the Republican convention and Gov. McKinley were and are in favor of the repeal of the Sherman law.

The further criticisms of the Courier-Journal article can be as quickly and effectively disposed of. At the time the Sherman law was enacted, the free silver craze was at its height. One of the main claims of its advocates then was that free coinage, the present ratio, would absorb the whole product of our silver mines, put it into the circulation of the country, in the form of silver dollars or silver certificates, and the silver market of the world, thus relieved of its surplus, would at once respond; the price of silver bullion would rise to $1.29 per ounce, at which rate the bullion in the standard dollar would be worth one dollar. The annual output of silver from the United States was figured at about 64,000,000 ounces, of which amount 10,000,000 ounces are used in the arts, leaving 54,000,000 ounces to seek a market abroad or lie idle, depressing the price.

That sounded well, and the Sherman silver law was framed upon these dicta of the silver men. That law provides that the government shall buy those 54,000,000 ounces per year, in monthly lots of 4,500,000 ounces. The silver is stored in the Treasury, but it is added to the circulation in the form of Treasury notes, redeemable in "coin"—this provision being intended to hold them up to parity with gold. If the free coinage men's theory were true, the price of silver should have advanced steadily up to $1.29; for the result of the workings of the law, so far as the 54,000,000 ounces of surplus silver is concerned, are exactly the same as under free coinage; the silver is absorbed, and enters the circulation through paper representatives, the same as the silver dollar would through silver certificates—for nobody wants the actual dollars in business for large sums, on account of their bulk and weight.

But the result showed that the free coinage men were entirely wrong in their reasoning. Silver bullion took a spurt upward in price, but it was purely speculative in character, and soon spent its force. Silver bullion went down and still down; it touched the lowest point it had ever reached in the world's history, and shows no signs of rising. The Sherman act has proved a failure, and consequently is a menace to our finances. It is not a Republican measure, nor yet a Democratic measure, for both Republicans and Democrats voted for it in Congress. It was an experiment; its failure proves the untruth of the free coinage position. Let it be repealed.

OUR "SHORT TIME" OFFER.

The names are simply pouring in upon us in a flood, 10,000 strong per week. By the time we publish the first instalment of "The Emigrant Ship," in the issue for July 13, we will have at least 40,000 "short-time" subscribers to enjoy it, in addition to the Blade permanent grand army of old subscribers.

We suggest to all readers who are interesting themselves in getting up these short-time clubs, that they "push things" as rapidly as possible. But eight days remain of the month of June, and we hope that there will be as active an effort to obtain premiums under the July competition as under that of June. Rush the good work, and keep it going!

DISINGENUOUS MR. CARLISLE.

Secretary Carlisle makes the following statement, in a Washington dispatch published in The Blade's news columns to-day, regarding the workings of the silver purchase law of 1890:

> The records of the Treasury department show that during the thirteen months beginning May 1, 1892, and ending May 31, 1893, the coin Treasury notes issued for the purchase of silver bullion under the act of July 14, 1890, amounted to $49,961,184, and that during the same period the amount of such notes paid in gold was $47,745,173. It thus appears that all the silver bullion purchased during that time, except $2,216,011 worth, was paid for in gold, while the bullion itself is stored in the vaults of the Treasury, and can neither be sold nor used for the payment of any kind of obligation. How long the government shall thus be compelled to purchase silver bullion and increase the public debt by issuing coin obligations in payment for it, is a question which Congress alone can answer.

Secretary Carlisle is disingenuous. It is true that all the silver bullion purchased under that law is paid for in "Treasury notes of 1890," which state on their face that they are redeemable in "coin;" it is true that these notes are received by the Treasury in payment for gold, the same as are greenbacks; but the Secretary leaves it to be inferred that when the notes are thus received back into the Treasury they are not reissued. If they were not, his statement that the bulk of the bullion is paid for in gold would be absolutely true. But every one of these notes paid into the Treasury is promptly paid out again, and is just as good as a gold dollar. The fact that they are redeemed in gold on demand makes them as good as gold, and leads to their free circulation at their face value.

Hence it is just as true, on the other hand, that gold is purchased with these Treasury notes of 1890. We remind the Secretary that the banks which have turned into the Treasury many millions of gold within the past three months have taken currency in exchange; and that a large part of this currency—by far the greater portion—has been of these notes. Therefore, while the silver bullion has been practically purchased with gold, gold has been purchased with the Treasury notes issued for the silver bullion, and hence the bullion has bought gold.

These are facts the Secretary should not attempt to hide. Tell the truth, and the whole of it, Mr. Carlisle!

FIGHT OR DISARM.

Either disarmament or war must necessarily be the result of the present condition of things in Europe. The burden of militarism has become so great that the people can not endure it. European countries have on a war footing the enormous total of 22,248,000 men, and the annual expense for their maintenance is $800,000,000. The load is too heavy, and the spirit of democracy is growing among the masses who must bear this intolerable burden. That spirit has grown so in Germany that we have the spectacle of a Reichstag refusing to pass a measure, championed by the emperor himself, for an increase of the army and a corresponding increase in taxation. The Reichstag was dissolved, and new elections ordered; and these have resulted in a defeat to the government. The victory against militarism is a notable one, and will hasten the time that all the Great Powers of Europe must decide between disarmament and war.

It is certain, for instance, that the next step of those who have dared to oppose the young "war lord's" wish, will be to ask a reduction of the present armament. Flushed with the victory just achieved, this will be the next demand; and with the rapid spread of democracy shown by the great increase in the Social Democratic vote, it is plain that the demand for a reduction must succeed, if peace continues. There is but one way to stem the swelling tide of democracy, and that is to provoke a war, revive the intense patriotism of the German people, and thus secure what the young emperor desires—but at what a price of blood and tears!

And the same condition is measurably true of all the other military powers of continental Europe. The problem that now arises to confront Germany is the same that they have to grapple with. The people who bear the burdens of taxation and military service are growing tired of it. They must either fight or disarm. And it is more than probable that the choice will be war. If so, then the map of Europe will have to be re-drawn at its close.

> If the Sherman law is deficient it is because it is operated with gold as the standard of value, and because silver is treated as a mere commodity. Nothing could hold its own against such overwhelming odds. Remonetize silver and let the Sherman law go. Then there would be no trouble.—Denver Times.

That's all right, if you are willing to fix the coinage ratio now as it was when the present coinage ratio was fixed—the expression of the relation existing between the bullion values of gold and silver. Is it a go, Mr. Times? Or do you insist on a 64-cent silver dollar?

"No court of record should lend its legal operations to further the interests and carry out the purposes of a trust." These are are memorable words of Judge McConnell, of Chicago, in deciding a case against the Preservers' trust. If there were more such judges upon the bench, there would be fewer of these monopolistic combinations.

Why should we weep and tear our hair? The Fourth is coming soon, with cannon-crackers in the air, and Johnny with his gun. (Pronounce gun, g-o-o-n, to make the rhyme. Patent applied for.)

Vivian Sartoris will soon make her debut as an actress. The granddaughter of Gen. Grant on the American stage would produce a sensation.

No one has yet heard of the deposing of Poindexter Dunn, the brutal office-holder who made heartless remarks about pensioners when the Ford theater building fell in.

"FUTURE" CONTRACTS LEGAL.

One of the most important decisions for years affecting business interests is the recent one of the United States Supreme court affirming the legality of contracts for the future delivery of any commodity. The case came up from the federal court in Alabama, and its title is "Bibb vs. Allen et al." Allen and the other defendants in error are commission merchants and cotton factors doing business in New York city. They brought suit to recover $20,000 from Bibb, "for services rendered and money advanced on sales of cotton for future delivery, according to the rules and regulations of the New York Cotton Exchange."

The defense of Bibb was the statutes of the state of New York against wagers, bets and gambling transactions, and he alleged the services performed by the defendants in error consisted in the making of wagers, bets and gambling transactions, and further that the services performed by the defendants in error consisted in the making of wagers on the price of cotton, and that the money paid by them was in the settlement of losses on those wagers. Allen and his associates gained the suit in the lower federal court, Bibb appealed to the Supreme court, which affirms the judgment of the lower court, and Bibb will have to pay. Judge Jackson, in this decision, thus states the law governing it and, of course, all similar cases, in which the legality of future contracts is questioned:

> Upon the assignment of error, which presents the question whether the transactions in which the parties were engaged were illegal, beause they were wagering contracts under the New York statutes against wagers, bets, etc., the evidence in the case clearly fails to make out such a defense. In entering into their arrangement it is shown that there was no agreement or understanding between the plaintiffs and defendants that the cotton sold for future delivery was not in fact to be actually delivered.
>
> It is not questioned that if the transactions in which the parties are engaged are illegal the agent cannot recover either commissions for services rendered therein or for advances or disbursements by him for his principal; the reason for this rule being that in such illegal transactions of which the agent has knowledge he is regarded as particeps criminis, which precludes him from the recovery of either commissions or advances.
>
> But the facts in this case do not bring the transactions in question within the operation of that principle, for the evidence set out in the bills of exceptions fails to show that either party to the transactions intended the same as wagering or gambling speculations.
>
> In addition to this, it is shown that the rules and regulations of the New York Cotton exchange recognize no contracts except for the sale and purchase of cotton to be actually delivered. These rules and regulations impose upon the seller the obligation to deliver the cotton sold, and upon the purchaser the obligation to receive it, except in certain specified cases which have no application to the present case.

The decision is of importance in connection with the efforts to push anti-option legislation through Congress. It destroys the value of a vast deal of the argument in favor of an anti-option bill, in that it shows the court's recognition of the fact that, under the rules and regulations of the New York Cotton Exchange, which is only one among many bodies having similar constitutions and purposes, no contracts are recognized except for the sale and purchase of cotton to be actually delivered. This disposes at one blow of the argument that all the sales and purchases on all these exchanges are mere wagers—merely a method of gambling. This decision is a weighty argument against anti-option legislation as far as the question of the essential legality of future contracts, especially in transactions on the exchanges is concerned.

"STICKERS" ON SILVER DOLLARS.

There is a law of Congress which prohibits the mutilation or defacement of United States coin or notes. The penalty for the latter offence is $100 for each note or coin defaced in any way. The stamping of a name upon a coin, the printing or writing anything upon a note, or the pasting of a "sticker" upon a coin, are all offenses punishable under the law. Just now, the "stickers" are giving the government officials much annoyance. The "stickers" are circular bits of paper, gummed like a postage-stamp on the back, and with an advertisement on the face. They are made just large enough to fit inside the milled rim of the standard silver dollar.

Of course this bit of ingenuity comes from Ohio. Some individual in Columbus evolved the idea, and he is doing a land-office business. He prints merchants' cards upon them, and supplies them at so much per thousand. The merchant sticks one on every silver dollar that he receives in the course of trade. As a result, in the country towns of some portions of the South and West, nearly every silver dollar one gets has a "sticker" telling you to "Return me to Smiggers & Co., and get a bargain," or "Take me back to Brown & Jones and get the biggest values."

The "sticker" is well named. It sticks to the dollar closer than a brother, and is almost impossible to get off without boiling in water. Bankers do not seem to care to take this trouble, and have been sending these "stuck" dollars back to the Treasury, and thus started the federal officials upon a crusade against the persons so defacing the coin. The bankers are begging the Treasury authorities to abate the nuisance, and it will no doubt be done. Already the counterfeiters are at work. The Treasury has already a very fine counterfeit dollar. The sticker covers one side, thus rendering it doubly difficult to detect the coin.

There is, fortunately, a very easy way to abate the nuisance. It is to refuse to take a dollar so defaced. The Treasury has ruled that they are "defaced" within the meaning of the law; and a defaced coin is not legal tender. The Treasury will not accept nor exchange them. Every citizen should refuse to do so, and the nuisance would be speedily abated.

Washington dispatches say the financial condition of the country, as viewed from a Treasury standpoint, shows general improvement. Europe is buying our grain in greater quantities, gold shipments have ceased for the present, confidence is being restored, and money is not so tight. There is no doubt that the sharpest period of the crisis has passed, and the time when there was any real danger to sound banking institutions. They have now protected themselves against runs from their depositors, and a speedy restoration of confidence among the rank and file of the people is looked for. When this is accomplished, things will move along as prosperously as of yore.

The last two months of the Ohio campaign, Congress will be in session, and in all probability the financial issue will develop into the chief question. In such an event Ohio Republicans will be the more certain to win.

What a cry has gone up from the Democratic press over Gov. McKinley's speech of acceptance! No better evidence is needed of the effectiveness of the speech than the howls of the wound enemy.

JUNE 16-17, 1775.

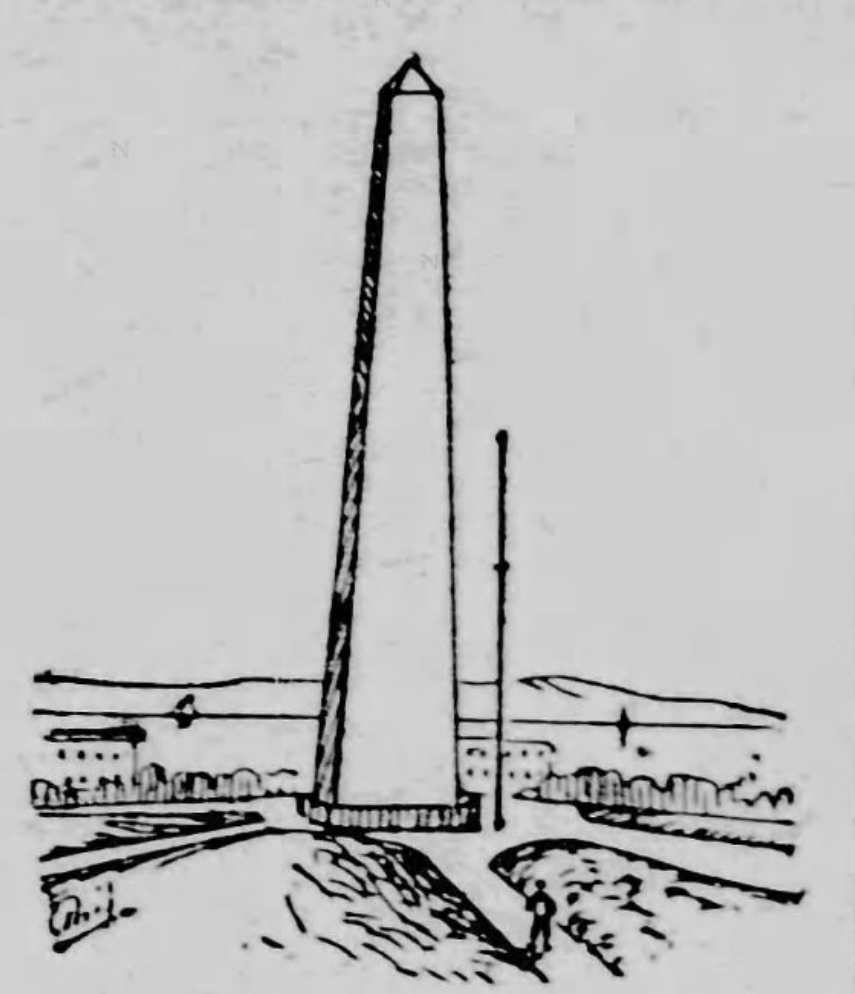
Toledo Daily Blade, June 16.

One hundred and eighteen years ago to-night, a bright moon shone over Boston, then occupied by British troops under General Gage. A few miles away, at Cambridge, were gathered a band of New England's sturdy sons—the nucleus of the Continental army—who had rushed to arms at the alarum sounded by the skirmish at Lexington, where

"—The embattled farmers stood,
And fired the shot heard round the world!"

A body of these men assembled in the evening of the 16th, and after a prayer by the then president of Harvard College, marched quietly to what is now called Bunker Hill. Across the strip of water separating them from Boston, was borne, on the still night air, the cry "All's well!" from the British sentries. Noiselessly they labored under the moon's calm rays, and when the morning broke, the astonished eyes of the British gazed upon the redoubt they had thrown up during the night, commanding the city and harbor.

To allow it to remain in their possession meant that the British troops must evacuate Boston; hence its capture was ordered. Crossing from Boston in boats, the red-coats wantonly fired Charlestown, and moved to the attack. Without cannon, the Continentals could only wait until the red line of soldiery came within rifle-shot. Then a line of fire blazed along the redoubt, and the foe, three thousand strong, broke ranks and fled before the deadly blast. Again they moved to the attack; again they reeled and fled before the unerring rifles of the sturdy Continentals. Reinforcements came to their aid, and the third attack was successful, but only after the American ammunition was exhausted.



BUNKER HILL MONUMENT.

Such in brief is the story of the first regular battle of the Revolution. The untrained and despised Continentals had measured their strength with British veterans, the heroes of many a bloody field, and had proved themselves no unworthy foes. Thrice had they met the foe in battle shock, and twice had they driven a force vastly outnumbering their own back to their boats in ignominious defeat. The engagement acted upon the colonists as electric as though Bunker Hill had been a complete victory. The blood of the patriot martyrs on that redoubt-crowned hill was the seed from which sprang the Revolutionary army under Washington; and the struggle which there began closed with the surrender of Cornwallis. Bunker Hill was the Bull Run of the Revolution, as Yorktown was its Appomattox.

On the spot wherever heroes of the initial battle of the Revolution shed their blood 118 years ago, now towers the huge gray monument, its solid strength and massive simplicity fitly typifying the sturdy valor and earnest patriotism of those whose devotion to the cause of liberty was there sealed by their blood. And its solid proportions shall have crumbled into dust before the proud record of their deed shall have faded from the memories of the American people.

THE COUNTRY EDITOR.

W. D. Howells has been giving in Scribner's Magazine some charming reminiscences of old-time country journalism in Ohio before the war. Times are changed in the country newspaper offices, but the fact remains that, so far as the honest and true men of the country press are concerned, they are each a power in his own locality. And it is to the honor of the profession that there are so many good men and true among the country editors. Those who are not are the exception. The relation of the editor of the country weekly to his readers is a far more intimate and personal one than is the case with his city brother, and the influence he wields is correspondingly great. Whoever desires to note the pulse of the people on public questions has only to note the tone of the rural press. From the intimate personal relations into which its editors are thrown with the people of their own communities, they reflect the public judgment unerringly.

If there is any criticism to be made of the country editor, it is that he does not, as often as he should, make the most of the opportunity which he has to make himself the molder of public opinion in his own locality. Many of the craft are too timid to boldly take sides on an important public question which has only a secondary relation to politics, or none at all. In this they are wrong. The right of freedom of speech and opinion is sacred in the eyes of every man permeated with the true spirit of Americanism, and every editor should cultivate it. He should educate his community to look at both sides of a question, instead of only one; he should aim to free them from their narrownesses, and lead them to be swayed by reason rather than by prejudice. And his opportunities for so doing are unrivalled.

China could not shut off American trade without great injury to herself and her threats concerning the Geary law are not based on very good logic. Last year this country bought $20,488,291 worth of products of the flowery kingdom and sold it only $5,663,497 worth of American goods. With this condition of trade America could get along better without China than the Celestial Kingdom could without America.

The Young Men's Brice club, of Lima, is on the verge of dissolution, while its effects, including the silk banner presented the club by Mr. Brice, are advertised to be sold at constable's sale. The boys are beginning to understand that the name of Brice means disqualification for office, and, like sea-rats, they are deserting the sinking ship.

The President is said to contemplate appointing Gen. Don Carlos Buell register of the Treasury. This is the position formerly held by Gen. W. S. Rosecrans. Somehow we doubt whether the appointment of Gen. Buell will excite much enthusiasm among the veterans of the war.

PREMIUMS!

Sixty-six Premiums for Blade Three Months' Clubs.

As recently announced, The Blade wishes to give away 50,000 three-months' subscriptions during the publication of W. Clark Russell's new serial story. We say "give away," because we are going to ask only the nominal cost of the postage and mailing. This sum will be so low that it will be practically giving away The Weekly Blade to thousands of new subscribers for the term of three months. We expect to obtain most of these subscribers by means of our friends at every postoffice sending us clubs of five to ten new subscribers each. Such clubs can be raised in 30 or 40 minutes' time. The price being nominal, we can not afford to pay a commission. On the other hand, there are hundreds of our friends in various sections who will be able to send clubs of dozens, scores, and perhaps hundreds, at this low price. To such, we have decided to offer premiums, in order to create an interest and enthusiasm among those who will delight to do this work.

We therefore offer thirty-three premiums, worth $200, for the 33 largest three months' clubs sent us during June. For the month of July we duplicate the same premiums for the 33 largest clubs sent us in that month; making a total of 66 premiums, worth $400, during the months of June and July. At the price we shall offer to send three-months' subscriptions, any club-raiser can obtain a list of a hundred or more, just as quickly as they can see that number of people. Here are the premiums:

1.—For the largest club sent us in June, we will give one new Blade Sewing Machine; ditto for the largest club in July.

2.—For the second largest club sent us in June, we will give a gold hunting-case watch; ditto for the largest club sent in July.

3.—For the third largest club sent us in June, a lady's gold watch; ditto, for third largest club sent in July.

For the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th largest clubs sent us in June, each a nickel-cased, open-faced watch, standard movement; ditto for the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th largest clubs sent us in July.

For the 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d and 23d largest clubs sent us in June, we will award each a set of Chambers's Encyclopedia, as advertised in The Weekly Blade; ditto for the same in July.

For the next TEN largest clubs in order, up to the 33d, sent us in June, we will award a paper-covered novel each; ditto for the same in July.

We should be glad to have club-raisers send in all their names at one time; but if this cannot be done, be SURE to indicate that more are to come, or that the list is to be added to a previous one sent by you. You can write, "This is my first club list for June," and "This is my second club list for June," and "third," "fourth," and so on. BE CAREFUL to do this; otherwise we can not keep record of your lists.

Those who fail to get a June premium will, therefore, have another opportunity in July. And, by the way, we have not named the price for these 3-months' suscriptions. If you do not receive a card by mail giving you the remarkably low price we have to offer, write to us and you will get a reply by return mail. Send for all the sample copies you want to use in canvassing. Write for "special 3-months' terms." Address "The Blade, Toledo, Ohio."

CHEAPER SILVER.

Improved methods of obtaining silver from its ores threaten to so cheapen its cost of production as compared with the past, as to still further reduce its market price. This will have an important bearing upon the use of silver as money, and compel the abandonment of the old coinage ratio, and the establishment of a new one, identical with the market ratio. As is well known, silver mines are all in mountainous regions, and at present prices of silver, many mines which yield ore of low grades, are shut down, because there is no profit in working them. It costs as much to obtain the silver as it is worth. Per contra, those mines which produce rich ores, and which are near to smelters, can produce silver at a cost of only about 35 cents an ounce.

The methods referred to above are based on processes of electric reduction. The plants required are small, and can be established close to these low grade mines; and as the cost of the process will be much less than the present one, they can be made enormously profitable. This would increase the output of silver largely, and of course send the price still lower. It is a fact that the total silver production of the United States is steadily increasing in spite of the fact that a very large number of low-grade mines have had to be abandoned, on account of the cost of transportation to the smelters, since the price of silver fell below 88 or 90 cents.

According to the Director of the Mint, the total output of silver from mines in the United States for the past four years has been as follows: 46,700,000 fine ounces in 1889, 54,500,000 in 1890, 58,330,000 in 1891, and 58,000,000 in 1892. The latter figures are believed too low, and that the total was really greater than that of the previous year. Furthermore, the world's output shows a heavy and steadily annual increase. The best authorities place the world's production at 125,420,000 ounces in 1889, 133,212,300 in 1890, 144,426,200 in 1891, and 152,061,800 in 1892. Verily if this keeps on, we shall realize the conditions prevailing in the days of old King Solomon, described in second Chronicles, ix, 27: "And the king made silver in Jerusalem (as plenty) as stones."

Hoke Smith discharged Judge Foster, chairman of the Townsite board of Guthrie, Oklahoma, because he was a Republican. Of course this is all right, but the man he appointed, a Virginian named Lendrum, will have to travel 2,000 miles to reach the place of his service. Couldn't Mr. Hoke Smith find a Guthrie Democrat who was fit to serve, or had Mr. Lendrum to be provided for at any cost?

These golden June days are glorious times with the farmers. The splendid growing weather is making the crops whoop up.

The main lack of the present administration is lack of statesmanship.

The Republican skies grow brighter and brighter in Ohio.

AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The great event to be recorded in the history of the years 1892 and 1893 is the anniversary of the discovery of America 400 years ago, October 22, 1892, and is now being celebrated by the Columbian Exposition, or World's Fair, which is being held at Chicago and was opened for visitors on May 1, and will continue for a period of six months.

The buildings are situated in Jackson Park which contains nearly 700 acres. In the northern part of the park the state buildings are located. In some of these there are exhibits of the educational department of the state, and the styles and kinds of material for building and decorative purposes peculiar to such states.

The other portion of the park is devoted to the buildings of the exposition company and of foreign countries.

The exhibits of our own country are from every state and territory in the union, and of course are as varied as the states from which they are brought.

The exhibits come from almost as many countries as there are nations in the world. We find there is no country so far away, either great or small, but has to a greater or less degree become interested in this great undertaking.

Russia, about which we have heard so much, has secured a large amount of space in which to exhibit the industries and interests of the far North and West.

India from the south exhibits her cereals and ancient architecture.

Ceylon appears with her rich spices and teas.

Japan was the first to respond when the United States announced that the "Columbian Exposition" was to be held and foreign nations were invited to contribute in celebrating the discovery of America.

The Japanese building was the first one finished and dedicated to the purpose for which it was built. It was presented to the city of Chicago by the Emperor of Japan. The complete array of the Japanese' unique arts cannot fail to create and increase a desire to visit their own home.

New South Wales, Australia, is represented. She has her agricultural products and minerals so that we may see that, although a new country, she has made wonderful progress.

Even Cape Colony is represented at the World's Fair.

A miner's cabin has been sent all of the way from New Mexico.

The first cotton gin, made by Eli Whitney, is in Machinery hall.

North Dakota shows 146 varieties of wheat and 300 kinds of grain.

In the New Jersey building visitors see Washington's headquarters at Morristown.

The first telegraph message ever sent hangs in a frame in the Electricity building.

Of the samples of Lyons silks shown in the French exhibits there is $400,000 worth.

Kentucky has placed in the Mining building a copy of the starry chamber in Mammoth Cave.

In the German display a note-book bound in turtle-shell and set with diamonds is valued at $3,000.

A mass of copper ore, almost pure, weighing 6,200 pounds, is from Keewenaw Point, in the Michigan Peninsula.

A reproduction of Brigham Young's famous "Eagle Gate" at Salt Lake City is in front of the entrance to the Utah building.

The little republic of Liberia has among its exhibits a mounted "Hippopotamus Liberianis," an animal supposed to be long ago extinct.

Grace Darling's boat, in which she went to the rescue of the passenger steamer on the rocks of Farne Island, in 1838, is in the Transportation building.

The original manuscript of De Lammenais's "Imitation," composed of 400 pages of vellum, has been sent from France and will be left here for $4,000.

In the little building erected especially for the merchant tailors is a blanket made of 5,380 pieces of broadcloth, which represents eight years of odd half hours of a Washington tailor.

Thirty thousand ounces of silver, worth $25,000, was poured into the mould to make the statue of Columbus, modeled by Bartholdi for an American silver manufacturing company.

A machine which saws stone without teeth is operated in the Mining building. Little pellets of chilled cast iron, mixed with loam and water, are fed through the saw-cut and do the sawing.

An ancient clock, made in Spain in the fifteenth century, which still runs and plays eight tunes, is in the reproduced Convent of La Rabida, in the original of which Columbus found shelter.

On the steps of the convent of La Rabida are six rough blocks of stone, all that remain of the first Christian church erected on this continent. Near by are two ancient bells, one of which was given to Columbus by Ferdinand.

From the Vatican library is a document dated 1448, containing a reference to the "Northern Land," which Columbus, nearly fifty years later, proved to America. With it is the bull of Alexander VI., in 1493, granting to Ferdinand and Isabella the rights of discovery of the West Indies.

There are three liberty bells. One is the original which rang out independence, beside which a big Philadelphia policeman stands night and day to keep patriots from chipping pieces to carry away. Another is made of Pennsylvania corn, wheat and oats so deftly put together as to imitate the crack in the original. And the third is of California oranges, also with a crack.

The tower of oranges from Southern California is 30 feet high and 5 feet in diameter. At a little distance it looks like a solid mass. The oranges are put on as veneering. Each orange rests upon a little wire loop which keeps it from pressing against any other. At the base of the tower is a box with a slot in it. The person who guesses the number of oranges on the tower and deposits a slip will get a box of oranges when the Fair is over, sent free to address given.

A lump of nickel from Ontario weighs 4,500 pounds and is worth half as many dollars. Around it are other chunks from one to four tons, all from the Canadian belt, seventy miles long, the largest deposit of this metal in the world. A vein from 6 to 20 feet in thickness is worked. At 700 feet the bottom has not been found. When a cheap and successful process of separating the copper is discovered nickel will take the place of tin in domestic utensils, says the superintendent.

PURELY PERSONAL.

The Duke of Connaught is regarded by the queen as more closely resembling his father in personal appearance and disposition than any other of her sons.

Zanzibar's new sultan—the fourth in five years—Hamed Bin Thevain, is, with one exception, the sole survivor of the 50 brothers and sisters of his grandfather.

The late female candidate for mayor of Topeka, Mrs. Anna Potter, is alleged to wear a calico dress and brogan shoes, while her fingers and her ears glisten with $10,000 worth of diamonds.

Mrs. Antonin Dvorak, wife of the Bohemian composer, arrived in New York last Wednesday with her two children. Dr. Dvorak and his family will spend the summer in Minnesota and the Northwest.

Governor Tillman, of South Carolina, who combines with his other duties that of chief bartender of the state, has placed an order for a ton of assorted corks for use in the "laboratories" of the Palmetto state.

Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishops Satolli and Ryan and many other Roman Catholic dignitaries will attend the celebration of the fifteenth anniversary of the Pittsburg diocese this summer. More than 500 ecclesiastics will take part in the ceremonies.

Mr. Ruskin has often visited Mr. Gladstone at Hawarden, notwithstanding their difference in politics. Mr. Ruskin used to say that he and Carlyle were the only genuine tories left in England. He has always been utterly intolerant to the Liberals and Radicals.

Governor McKinley was made a knight of Pythias at Columbus last Thursday. He joined Champion lodge, of that city, and the ceremonies were especially elaborate in honor of the candidate. There was a large attendance of visiting brethren from other points in Ohio.

Miss Mary Sands, who lives near Stamford, Conn., is at war with the telegraph company which is attempting to build a line across her land. As fast as the company sets up poles she chops them down, and as the courts are slow to act the war is likely to be indefinitely prolonged.

Henry Astor Carey, who died at Newport, R. I., recently, bequeathed $10,000 to Prof. Hill, of Harvard college, and the remainder of the estate, worth about $2,000,000, goes to Arthur Astor Carey, of Cambridge, Mass. Mr. Carey's only sister, formerly the Baroness De Stuers, was ignored by the testator in his will.

The only surviving officeholder under Jackson's administration is said to be Judge Benjamin Patton, who was at that time United States district attorney. He was present at Cleveland's inauguration though he is 84 years old. He lives quietly on his great estate of nearly 2,000 acres, known as Fontland, near Hicksville, O.

Original manuscripts have brought good prices in London of late. At a sale held there recently the original of Thackeray's lecture on "Swift" was sold for $95, that of an article by Charles Lamb, "On the Secondary Novels of Defoe," for $51, while a series of autograph letters of George Eliot and G. H. Lewes brought $325.

It is gravely reported in the Paris papers that Messrs. Bertrand and Gailhard, directors of the Paris opera, telegraphed the other day to Frau Wagner to ask what color Brunchilde's horse ought to be in the forthcoming production of "Die Walkure." The directors were hesitating between a superb black and a beautiful white Arabian.

The plume of the Prince of Wales, worn on state occasions, is said to be worth $50,000. The feathers, an English writer says, are pulled from the tail of the feriwah, one of the rarest and most beautiful birds of India. Great expense and trouble are necessary to capture the bird, which is found only in the wildest jungles. The feathers are taken from the live cock.

Publishers' Desk.

NICKEL SILVER TABLE WARE.

It is Better Than Plated Stuff and Saves Much Worry.

We are now enabled to offer to subscribers to The Blade (and to subscribers only, remember) teaspoons, dessert spoons, tablespoons, and forks, made of a composition known as nickel silver. This is an alloy of nickel and other metals, which it is very difficult to tell from real silver, as it has the same color, and is susceptible of a high polish. This alloy is "inferior in beauty only to silver itself," the encyclopedia says. The metal is too hard to stamp with a pattern, and hence this tableware is made in the smooth-tipped pattern; but it can easily be engraved.

This table ware so closely resembles solid silver that an expert might be deceived, and not only all the first-class hotels but many private families are discarding plated ware and substituting this. It is indestructible, does not tarnish so easily as solid silver from exposure to the air, and it is finished in the same manner as the solid silver goods. The patterns are no thicker than solid silver; the smooth pattern requires absolute perfection in the casting, which is not necessary where the stamp will hide the minute pinholes. But there is such a saving on postage that it costs no more than the heavier stamped patterns of the German silver spoons. When properly engraved with monogram or initial it would delude the elect lady.

The advantage of solid metal tableware lies in the fact that it can be used constantly everywhere, and in the roughest manner, scoured with sand or polished with chalk, and there is nothing to wear off or wear out.

To the housewife who must watch her plated-ware carefully, who worries over servants' rough treatment, and who looks daily with anxiety to see if it is wearing off, to have "silver" that can be thrown into the sink or into the dish pans, washed with dishes or pots and kettles and polished with Sapolio or soap is to be relieved of a large load of anxiety and a lot of work.

Prices.

They are sent by registered mail, postpaid, at the following prices:

1 dozen teaspoons	$1.25
1-2 dozen teaspoons	.80
1 dozen tablespoons or forks	2.35
1-2 dozen tablespoons or forks	1.35
1 dozen desert spoons or forks	2.00
1-2 dozen dessert spoons or forks	1.15

These are made only in the one pattern. They are not sent by express. There can be no variation from these offers, which are based upon the price of 1,000 gross. Only subscribers to The Blade can buy at these prices, but they can buy as much as they like.

WANT A WATCH?

Then Here is Your Golden Opportunity.

Do you want a watch? If you do, you want a good one. In these days of excellent watches you cannot afford to carry a poor one. The Elgin and Waltham watches represent the perfection of mechanical skill and artistic beauty. They are recognized the world over as the finest timepieces that have yet been devised. These are the watches that we offer to you. And we offer them at prices that will please you if you know what you want to pay for such a watch, and will please you still more if you will compare them with the exorbitant prices that are asked for watches of not half the intrinsic value. A Waltham or an Elgin watch is the same the world over.

When a purchaser receives a watch he may submit it to an expert, and if at the end of three days he is satisfied that the watch is not up to the guarantee he should at once return it to this office, when his money will be refunded in full. No watches can be sent C. O. D., and no samples can be sent. Every watch is guaranteed to be the latest product of the Waltham or Elgin factories, whichever the purchaser may select. These offers may not continue long, and on this account subscribers should order promptly.

Below will be found descriptions and prices of a few Waltham and Elgin watches from the many styles made at these factories, which represent the greatest value for the money:

Offer No. 1—The Toledo Blade Special.

GOLD WATCH, MEN'S SIZE, $16.75.

The watch and case-makers of the United States have for many years been trying to produce a watch that would be exactly like a $100 solid gold watch in everything except the expense. At last this has been accomplished, and the result is the most beautiful watch ever made. This watch is for people who wish to carry a "thin model" watch. We mean that it does not take up much room in the pocket, the case being of the regular strength and thickness. The case is made of two plates of solid gold, 14 kt. fine, so thick that they will last twenty years. Between these plates is a thin sheet of stiff composition metal, the purpose of which is to protect the works from damage when the watch is pressed or struck. This feature saves many a bill for repairs—a great point for people at a distance from reliable watch-makers. The ring, joints, thumb-piece, and all parts subjected to constant wear, are solid gold, which, of course, will wear for generations. The works contain a regulator so plain that a child can work it, seven valuable jewels, compensating expansion balance, safety pinion, stem-winding and setting apparatus, and many other improvements, the enumeration of which would be superfluous. The works much resemble the celebrated Waltham "Riverside," a movement known the world over. This watch is offered to Blade subscribers only, but any subscriber may buy all he wishes for his friends. Price of either Open Face or Hunting Case, delivered, $16.75.

Offer No. 2—Men's Size.

GOLD WATCH, $14.35.

No. 2 is a men's size Waltham or Elgin gold-filled hunting-case watch, stem wind and set; the works contain seven jewels, compensation balance, safety pinion, and all improvements. It is an accurate timepiece, which looks just like a $100 solid gold watch. The case is guaranteed to wear 15 years. Watch clubs and installment men have been selling this watch for $38. Our price by registered mail, delivery prepaid and guaranteed, is only $14.35.

Offer No. 3—Men's Size.

OPEN-FACE GOLD WATCH—$12.

Number 3 is a magnificent gold-filled open face watch, with Waltham or Elgin works. In the works are seven jewels and all improvements, including expansion balance, plain regulator, etc. Purchasers can easily get $35 for this watch in cash or exchange. The manufacturers guarantee the case to wear 15 years just like solid gold. Price, by registered mail, $12.

All watches offered are stem-winders and setters.

Offer No. 4—Men's Size.

WALTHAM OR ELGIN—$5.50.

No. 4 is a men's size Waltham or Elgin watch, containing seven jewels, compensation balance and safety pinion, stem winding and setting apparatus, and all the latest improvements. The case is solid nickel silver, open face, and the crystal is made of plate glass, so heavy as to withstand any strain. The usual price of this watch is $8.50 to $12.50. We send it to subscribers by registered mail for $5.50.

Offer No. 5—Lady's Size.

SOLID GOLD WATCH—$22.50.

No. 5 is a genuine Waltham or Elgin watch, in a handsomely engraved solid gold case, warranted to be 14 k. gold. U. S. assay. The works are jeweled according to the latest principles, by which the best results are achieved. This watch represents the triumph of modern expert workmanship. Each watch is a stem-winder and setter, and contains compensation balance, patent safety pinion and tempered hair spring. We will send this elegant time-piece to any subscriber, delivery guaranteed and prepaid, for $22.50.

Offer No. 6—Lady's Size.

GOLD WATCH—$13.25.

No. 6 is a seven-jeweled lady's watch, in an engraved hunting case, either Waltham or Elgin movement, the gold on which is guaranteed by the manufacturers to be standard, and good for at least 15 years' wear. Any lady in the land who is fortunate enough to get this watch will be proud to carry it. It is a magnificent timekeeper, and usually sells at from $18 to $25. Subscribers should sell it for $20. Sent by registered mail to any subscriber for only $13.25. In ordering BE SURE to state the number of the offer, say whether you want Elgin or Waltham, and give the price, that we may understand clearly what you want.

Offer No. 7—Lady's Size.

SOLID SILVER WATCH—$9.50.

No. 7 is a lady's size solid coin silver Waltham or Elgin watch. The works contain seven jewels, stem wind and set, and all improvements. This watch is just as good and handsome as a solid gold watch. Sold to subscribers only, delivered free, for only $9.50.

Offer No. 8—Blade Special.

Open Face or Hunting Case, Waltham or Elgin works. Be sure to name your choice when you order. A $200 solid gold watch cannot be bought for $22, but the Weekly Blade offers a watch under the above number that has all the appearance and most of the good qualities of a $200 watch. You have probably never seen a watch like this, and must therefore depend upon us for the description of the latest, handsomest and best watch made by the great American Waltham and Elgin national factories. Time and money have been expended in bringing this particular watch to perfection. The movement (or works) contains 15 jewels, compensation balance, safety pinion, patent regulator, and all improvements. The case is the thinnest filled watch case ever made. Remember, we mean that the watch when closed in the pocket is thin. The lids of the case are the usual thickness, and form a perfect protection for the movement. The case is made of a plate of fine composition metal, over which two heavy sheets of 14k. gold are drawn, making a case that is for all purposes as good as solid gold, and warranted for 20 years. Every part which is subjected to constant wear, such as the ring, thumb-piece, joint plugs, hinges, etc., is of solid gold. The works are especially recommended where the most accurate time is required. This is just the watch for doctors, lawyers, clergymen, county committeemen, and all others who wish a really first-class article. As a present it cannot be excelled. It is so thin and convenient in form that it will even make a good and satisfactory ladies' watch, and it is especially recommended for school teachers and other professional women on account of its accuracy, which is equalled by no watch made especially for ladies.

We will send this watch, open face or hunting case, as desired, by registered mail to any of our subscribers for $22.00.

No. 9.—"P. S. Bartlett" Waltham.

FULL JEWELED, MEN'S SIZE.

"P. S. Bartlett" Waltham works contain 15 jewels, four pairs in solid gold settings, Breguet hair spring hardened and tempered in form, patent regulator, compensation expansion balance, safety pinion, stem winding and setting apparatus, adjusted double-sunk dial. This is probably the most famous watch in the world. The Blade will send it to any subscriber, old or new. Delivery guaranteed and prepaid in the following cases:

Solid gold Brooklyn "Granger," hunting case	$28 00
Open-face, ditto	27 25
Gold-filled 15-yr. hunting case (engraved)	22 00
Gold-filled 15-yr. case, open face (engraved)	18 50
In solid coin silver case (3 oz.), open face or hunting	17 25
In solid nickel silver case, dust proof, open face	12 25

No. 10.—In Honor of Columbus—The Waltham World's Fair Extra.

GOLD WATCH, ELEGANT GOLD-ENAMELED DIAL, NO. 1492. PRICE, $20.

No. 1492 is a magnificent Waltham watch named and numbered in honor of Columbus. It has the very greatest improvements, including the world-renowned cut balance, patent safety pinion, stem winding and setting apparatus, jeweled balance, quick train, dust band, etc. The jewels are real precious stones. It has a beautiful genuine gold-enameled dial with Arabic figures. It is handsome and gives to the watch the appearance of a $300 timepiece. The case is made of solid 14-k. gold in two plates, stiffened between with a thin sheet of very stiff composition metal. The gold is warranted to last 20 years. The ring, joint plugs, thumb-piece, and all parts subjected to constant wear are solid gold. The works are good for at least 50 years wear. We have an option upon a few, and for a short time we will sell them for $20 in hunting case, and $19 in open face.

In ordering BE SURE to state the number of the offer, say whether you want Elgin or Waltham, and give the price, that we may understand clearly what you want.

If you are not a subscriber to The Blade, add one dollar to prices above stated when you order, and we will enter you on our subscription list for one year. Address "THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio."

WATCH CHAINS.

In appearance, there is no difference between a rolled gold chain worth $10, and a solid gold chain worth $100; and really there is no difference after half a lifetime's wear. So many of our watch buyers desire us to supply them with chains, that we have at last arranged to supply gold filled chains, which for many years' wear are fully equal to solid gold, upon the following terms. These chains are all guaranteed by the manufacturer to wear five years, if properly used:

No. 1—Mens' "trace" chain	$1 00
No. 2—Mens' heavy "cable" chain	1 50
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No. 4—Mens' seamless gold-filled "rope" chain	4 75
No. 5—Lady's Victoria watch chain and charm	1 25
No. 6—Lady's Victoria watch chain and charm	1 35
No. 7—Lady's Victoria watch chain and charm	4 00
No. 8—Lady's Victoria watch chain and charm, usual retail price, $12; our price	8 00

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BEAUTIFUL PICTURES.

There is nothing which so adds to a home as nice pictures upon its walls. The Blade has sold tens of thousands of pictures—copies of the most celebrated paintings in the world. Only one person can own the original, but everbody can have a good copy at a very low price. Most of these pictures are done in high colors, in close imitation of the original painting. One or two of them are photographic etchings, and very artistic. Sizes of these pictures either 17x24 or 21x28. We now offer the following:

1. The Roman Chariot Race.
2. The Retreat From Moscow.
3. Christ Leaving the Praetorium.
4. Napoleon at Friedland.
5. Christ Before Pilate.
6. The Grand Canal of Venice.
7. The Horse Fair.
8. Columbus at the Court of Spain.
9. The Landing of Columbus.
10. Theory of Columbus Rejected in the Council of Salamanca.
11. Christ Walking on the Sea of Galilee.
12. The Russian Wedding Feast.
13. Home From the First Voyage.
14. The First Love Letter.

Any one of the above pictures will be sent by mail, postpaid, inclosed in a stout pasteboard tube, for 25 CENTS.

Or, we will send any five of them you may choose for ONE DOLLAR.

Address all orders: THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

A HANDY ATLAS.

Messrs. Rand, McNally & Co. have just published a new Handy Atlas, of 380 pages, each page 7 1-2 by 5 1-4 inches, containing colored county maps of the United States and Canada, accompanied by descriptive, statistical and historical matter pertaining to each state, territory and province, with indexed list of all counties, with area and population; also, colored skeleton maps of of the continents showing all counties of the world; colored statistical diagrams giving data as to area, population, products, commerce, finance, etc.; with a "ready reference list," alphabetically arranged, of all cities, towns and villages, with population by the late census.

This volume is printed on good paper, blund in flexible cloth, in good style—not a paper cover; it retails for $1 per copy; but we will send a copy, postpaid, with the Weekly Blade one year, for $1.50. Or, we will send a copy of the Handy Atlas, postpaid, for 75 cents. Address "The Blade, Toledo, Ohio." The book is worth twice the money, and fills a long-felt want—that of a good, correct atlas and reference book at a low price.

PERFECT FEMALE SYMMETRY.

Weight and Measurements Which Would Do Nature Credit.

The greatest and first essential to physical perfection in a woman is a figure without an angular line. Nature avoids angular lines everywhere, but in the human figure especially. A perfectly formed woman will stand at the average height of 5 feet 3 inches to 5 feet 7 inches. She will weigh from 125 to 140 pounds. A plumb-line dropped from a point marked by the tip of her nose will touch at a point one inch in front of her great toe. Her shoulders and her hips will strike a straight line drawn up and down. Her waist will taper gradually to a size on a line drawn from the outer third of the collar-bone to the hips. Her bust will measure from 28 to 36 inches, her hips will measure from 6 to 10 inches more than this, and her waist will call for a belt from 22 to 28 inches. The arms of the perfectly formed woman will end at the waist line, so that she can rest her elbow on a table while standing erect, and her forearm should extend to a point permitting the fingers to mark a point just below the middle of the thigh. Her neck and thigh should be of about the same circumference. The calf of her leg and arm should measure about the same. Her legs should be about as long as a line drawn from her chin to her finger tips, or about one-half her height, say from 2 feet 7 1-2 to 2 feet 9 1-2 inches. She should measure from her waist to her feet about a foot more than from her waist to the crown of her head. Her neck should be from 12 to 14 inches around, her head erect and on a line with the central plane of her body, and her feet should be of a size and shape to conform with her hands. Although sizes in gloves and footwear vary somewhat, a well-proportioned woman wears a shoe one-half the size of the glove that her hands call for; thus, if a lady wears with comfort a No. 6 glove, she should wear a No. 3 shoe.

How Old Are You?

It is said that an unmarried woman's chances of matrimony as from 15 to 20 years of age is 14½ per cent.; from 20 to 25, 52 per cent.; from 25 to 30, 18 per cent.; from 30 to 35, 15½ per cent.; from 35 to 40, 3¾ per cent.; from 40 to 45, 2½ per cent.; from 45 to 50, ¾ per cent., and from 50 to 55, ¼ per cent. A widow's chances, at any age, are far better than those of a spinster.

Recent Literature.

Latest Volumes to be Found on the Blade Book Table.

The second volume of the illustrated edition of "A Short History of the English People," by J. R. Green, which is brought out by Harper & Brothers, New York city, has appeared, and a splendid work it is. The history itself is a most excellent one, one of the best short ones that has ever appeared, and the fine illustrations add greatly to its value.

Mrs. Harriet Adams Sawyer, who wrote the poem in memory of Phillips Brooks, that attracted so much attention when it appeared in the Boston Transcript, is the author of "A Song of the Christ," which D. Lothrop Company have brought out so beautifully as one of their new spring books. The poem representing the birth, the mission, the death and the resurrection of Christ, is exquisitely illustrated with sixteen full page pictures.

A story by Elizabeth Stuart Phelps always means something. Not that there is a moral presented prominently, but that it has a motive beyond the mere telling. In the case of "Donald Marcy," recently brought out by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. It is essentially a boy's story, and one that no boy can read without being the better.

In "A Cathedral Courtship," published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston, Kate Douglas Wiggin relates in a unique way the adventures of Miss Katherine Schuyler, of New York, chaperoned by her aunt, Mrs. Celia Van Tyck, of Beverley, Mass., and John Quincy Copley, of Cambridge, Mass. They are Americans abroad, doing the cathedrals of England, the young people never having met before. The story commences at Winchester, and ends at Chester.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. also issue a volume of Brete Harte's stories, under the title of "Sally Dows." The first one, which gives the title to the book, is a story of Southern life in the days succeeding the Southern rebellion.

"Mr. Punch's Pocket Ibsen" is an amusing title. It indicates a "slightly rearranged" version of the Ibsen dramas by F. Anstey, who is not particularly gifted with the quality of reverence. It is reprinted from Punch by Macmillan & Co., New York.

"From Chattanooga to Petersburg Under Generals Grant and Butler" is a contribution to the history of the war, and a personal vindication of the author, William Farrar Smith, brevet major general of the U. S. Army, with maps and plans. It is published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.

"A Riddle of Luck" is a very entertaining love story by Mary E. Stone, author of "The Fair Plebean," which is published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia. The hero is a disappointed author who becomes a tramp. In his wanderings he encounters a ghost who promises him fame and fortune if he will give him his body for six months in the year.

"Columbia's Emblem" is a little volume published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston, made up of selections in prose and verse about Indian Corn. A poem by Edna Dean Proctor opens the volume. Contributions from other good writers make up a most interesting book.

"The Poet and the Man" is further described upon the title page as Recollections and Appreciations of James Russell Lowell, written by Francis H. Underwood, the author of "The Maker of American Literature," and published by Lee & Shepard, Boston.

The Buebush-Kuffer Co., music publishers of Dayton, Virginia, issue Choicest Gems for Sabbath Schools, Revivals, etc., by Rev. R. L. Selle.

A volume of short stories by Margaret Deland for summer reading can not fail to be welcome. One has just been issued by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., entitled "Mr. Tommy Dove and Other Stories." There are four beside the first, as follows: "The Face on the Wall," "Elizabeth," "At Whose Door," and "A Fourth Class Appointment." It is not necessary to say that these stories are worth reading.

G. W. Dillingham, New York City, issue the following in paper covers: "Rheingrafenstein, a Romance of the Eleventh Century," by Ritter Dandelyon; "Stories about Doctors" by J. Cordy Jeaffreson; "Columbian Memorial Cook Book," with recipes from the wives of leading statesmen; "Jessamine," by Marion Harland; "I've Been Thinking," by A. S. Roe, and "Drifting on Sunny Seas," by T. Robinson Warren.

Publications in pamphlet form for summer reading include the following: "Juny, or Only One Octoroon's Story," by T. C. De Leon, is published by the Price McGill company, St. Paul, Minn.:

"Larry," the two thousand dollar prize story, which ran as a serial in the Youth's Companion, by Amanda M. Douglas, is re-published by Lee & Shepard, Boston:

A new edition of Georges Ohnet's masterpiece, "The Ironmaster, or Love and Pride," is from the press of Worthington Co., 747 Broadway, New York city, and from the same house "A Southern Heritage," by Wm. Horace Brown, the author of "Slaves of Folly." The latter is illustrated.

From Morrill, Higgins & Co., Chicago, "A Crown of Shame," by Oscar F. G. Day, the author of "The Devil's Gold," "A Mistaken Identity," etc.:

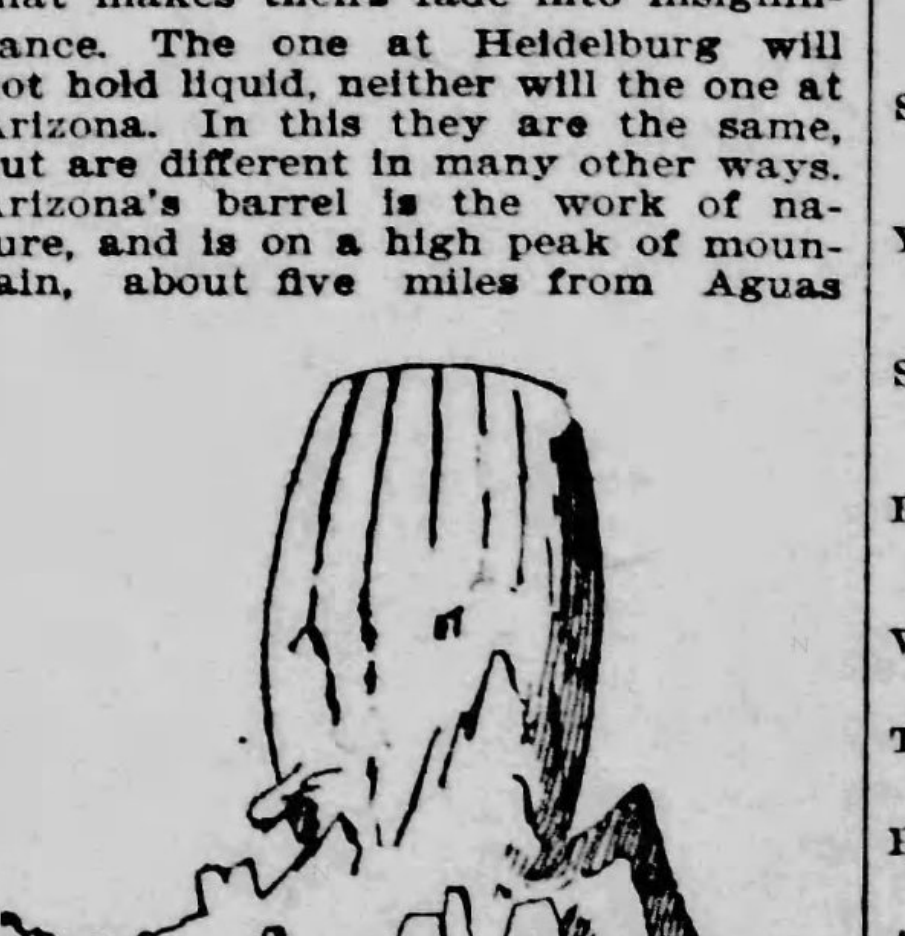
"The Russian Refugee," by Henry R. Wilson, is a tale of the Blue Ridge published in pamphlet form by Charles H. Kerr & Co., Chicago:

"The Star That Fails," by Edward Tero, comes from Donohue, Henneberry & Co., 425 Dearborn street, Chicago.

ONE OF ARIZONA'S WONDERS.

A Barrel-Shaped Rock 200 Feet High Which is Visible for Miles.

For many years Heidelburg university has had the honor of owning the largest barrel or "tun," as they call it, in the world. They have had the honor, although, according to the San Francisco Call, it does not really belong to them, for Arizona has a barrel that makes theirs fade into insignificance. The one at Heidelburg will not hold liquid, neither will the one at Arizona. In this they are the same, but are different in many other ways. Arizona's barrel is the work of nature, and is on a high peak of mountain, about five miles from Aguas Callentas, which is in the Catalina mountains, about sixteen miles from a railroad. The barrel is one of those peculiar rock formations and is about 200 feet high, and the top of it is at least 2,000 feet above the valley. It can be seen for miles before the traveler gets to it, and its appearance is most deceiving. It requires no effort of the imagination to see the large utensil of Bacchus perched on its peak with a glass under a faucet as if ready to be filled. A large fissure in a certain spot forms a bunghole. It does not look like a barrel unless seen from the plain; on all other sides it is simply a rugged rock. It is a soft granite formation of volcanic origin and is crumbling to pieces all the time. It is so soft that half a dozen men with picks could knock it to pieces in a few days.



LARGEST BARREL IN THE WORLD.

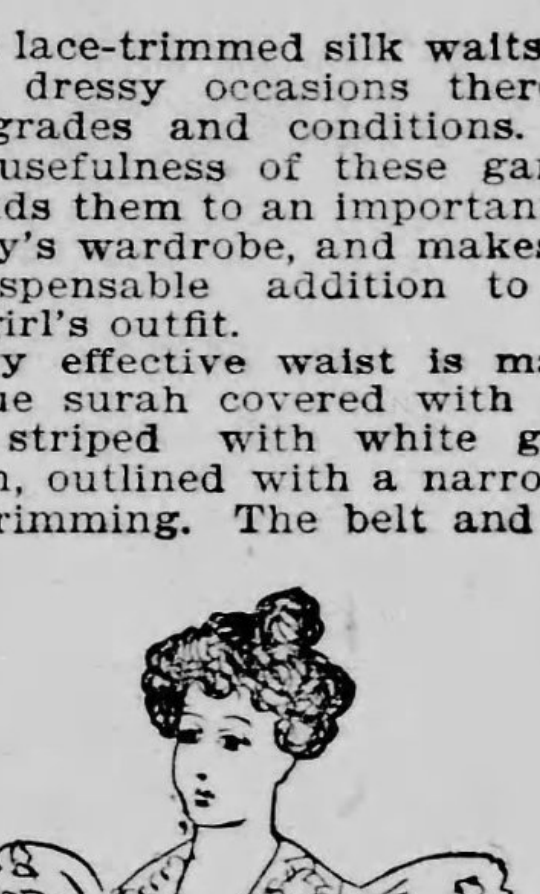
IT IS STILL POPULAR

ABOUT THE BLOUSE AND ITS USEFULNESS.

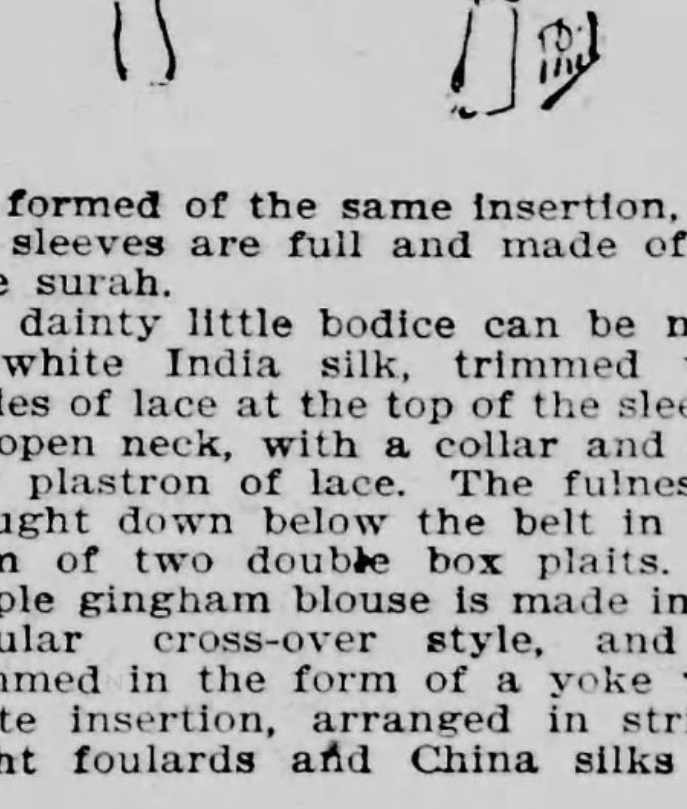
No One Questions It—Some Pretty Designs—Points About the Toledo Polite World and Its People.

The craze for novelty and variety in blouse waists and fancy bodices amounts to an epidemic, and the desire to invent some new kind that will outshine all the others seems to be the ruling motive. Between the simple gingham blouse for morning wear and the lace-trimmed silk waits suitable for dressy occasions there are many grades and conditions. The varied usefulness of these garments commends them to an important place in a lady's wardrobe, and makes them an indispensable addition to every young girl's outfit.

A very effective waist is made of pale blue surah covered with drawn chiffon striped with white guipure insertion, outlined with a narrow line of jet trimming. The belt and collar are formed of the same insertion, and the sleeves are full and made of the blue surah.



A dainty little bodice can be made of white India silk, trimmed with ruffles of lace at the top of the sleeves, an open neck, with a collar and narrow plastron of lace. The fulness is brought down below the belt in the form of two double box plaits. A simple gingham blouse is made in the popular cross-over style, and is trimmed in the form of a yoke with white insertion, arranged in stripes. Light foulards and China silks are specially pretty for odd waists, and can be effectively trimmed with lace insertion. A satin belt the shade of the ground, or in some contrasting color, is a pretty addition.



Natty little coats are worn over these waists, and serve the double purpose of being useful for additional warmth and creating another excuse for wearing the popular blouse.

A pretty one is made of pale gray cloth, with very large collar ending in small coquilles.

Another shorter and more coquettish one is trimmed on the edge with five rows of narrow braid and has white pearl buttons on either side.

HER ATTRACTIONS.

She has no dazzling charms, no classic grace,
Nothing, you think, to win men's hearts about her;
Yet, looking at her sweet and gentle face,
I wonder what our lives would be without her.

She has no wish in the great world to shine;
For work outside a woman's sphere, no yearning;
But on the altar of home's sacred shrine
She keeps the fire of pure affection burning.

We tell our griefs into her patient ear;
She whispers "Hope!" when ways are dark and dreary;
The little children like to have her near,
And run into her open arms when weary.

Her step falls lightly by the sufferer's bed;
Where poverty and care abound she lingers;
And many a weary heart and aching head
Finds gifts of healing in her tender fingers.

She holds a helping hand to those who fall,
Which gently guides him back to paths of duty;
Her kindly eyes, with kindly looks for all,
See in uncomeliest souls some hidden beauty.

Her charity would every need embrace:
The shy and timid fear not to address her;
With loving tact she rightly fills her place,
While all who know her pray that heaven may bless her.

—Chambers's Journal.

The Afghan Campaigns.

It was in the autumn of 1878 that his chance came with Shere Ali's outbreak. Into the details of the dashing attack which culminated in the capture of the Afghan stronghold on the Peiwar from a force that outnumbered Major-General Roberts's by ten to one, there is no need to enter.

His reward was the K. C. B., and in July, 1879, he passed from Kuram to sit on the army commission at Simla. Two months later came the news of Cavagnari's murder, and Sir Frederick Roberts, with 6,000 men, was ordered to avenge him. What followed all the world knows, for is it not one of the brightest pages in the history of England?

Miss Helen Gould spends much time at her Irvington estate, where she has one of the finest conservatories in the country.

The Sunday School.

Paul Called to Europe.

LESSON I., SUNDAY, JULY 2, 1893.

Golden text: Go ye therefore, and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost.—Matt. 28:19.

LESSON TEXT.

(Acts 16:6-15.)

6. Now when they had gone throughout Phrygia and the region of Galatia, and were forbidden of the Holy Ghost to preach the word in Asia,

7. After they had come to Mysia, they assayed to go into Bithynia: but the Spirit suffered them not.

8. And they passing by Mysia came down to Troas.

9. And a vision appeared to Paul in the night; There stood a man of Macedonia, and prayed him, saying, Come over into Macedonia and help us.

10. And after he had seen the vision, immediately we endeavored to go into Macedonia, assuredly gathering that the Lord had called us for to preach the gospel unto them.

11. Therefore loosing from Troas, we came with a straight course to Samothracia, and the next day to Neapolis;

12. And from thence to Philippi, which is the chief city of that part of Macedonia and a colony: and we were in that city abiding certain days.

13. And on the Sabbath we went out of the city by a river side, where prayer was wont to be made; and we sat down, and spake unto the women which resorted thither.

14. And a certain woman named Lydia, a seller of purple, of the city of Thyatira, which worshiped God, heard us: whose heart the Lord opened, that she attended unto the things which were spoken of Paul.

15. And when she was baptized, and her household, she besought us, saying, If ye have judged me to be faithful to the Lord, come into my house, and abide there. And she constrained us.

Illustrative Applications.

Having been forbidden of the Holy Ghost to speak the word in Asia; they assayed to go into Bithynia; and the Spirit of Jesus suffered them not (vs. 6, 7). The Lord knows best where his servants can work for him to advantage; and his servants can do no better than to be guided by him as to the time and place of their working. The mere fact of an open door is not in itself a call to enter and work. If the Lord wants a man to go and preach the gospel in regions beyond, it is not sufficient, as an excuse for refusing to go, that there are fine chances to preach nearer home. Suppose all Asia is open to the disciples as a field of effort—when the Lord wants them to begin work in Europe, they must hurry on with closed mouths and willing feet until they come to Macedonia. So, again, if the Lord wants an American Christian to preach in Asia, that man has no right to stop with the multitudes of American heathen, while Asia is the Lord's field for his preaching.

There was a man of Macedonia standing, beseeching, saying, Come over into Macedonia, and help us. Straightway we sought to go forth into Macedonia, concluding that God had called for us to preach the gospel unto them (vs. 9, 10). Those who are willing to be guided of God, God is sure to guide. God may shut the way against his servants in one direction and in another, because he has better purposes for them than they yet know; but by and by he makes it clearer, in a dream, that a certain field is his choice for them, than it was by all that they saw and heard in their waking hours. When we can conclude that God has called us to preach the gospel to a certain people, we may safely follow the beckoning voice of even a shadowy man in a dream, when we would not have been justified in accepting a formal call from the full official board of a large church or of a mission chapel nearer home. It is not man's call in itself, but it is God's call through a veritable man, or through a vision of a man in a dream, that is to settle the question where we ought to preach.

Setting sail therefore from Troas, we made a straight course to Samothrace, and to Philippi, which is a city of Macedonia (v. 11, 12). It may seem to us very strange that God calls us to just this field; but we may be sure, in spite of all our tastes and longings, and our confidence in our own abilities or training, that God knows better than we know where is the proper field for us, and that he has not made any mistake in calling us to that field. It is quite possible that God's field for us is a much smaller one than we should have picked out for ourselves; it is more than probable that his field for us is less attractive than one which we had our eyes on; but small or large, attractive or forbidding, there is no field like it for us in real hopefulness, and in divinely planned helps to our efficient service. When our call from God is to Macedonia, there is no place in the world for us like Macedonia; and when our call from God is to Scrub Hollow, there is no place for us that can bear comparison with Scrub Hollow.

On the Sabbath day we went forth without the gate by a river side, where we supposed there was a place of prayer; and we sat down, and spake unto the women which were come together (v. 13). A prayer meeting is a good starting point for revival work. A wise evangelist would be pretty sure to begin at the prayer meeting end of the town, in preference to any other spot, if he would have the whole community stirred up. When a missionary of the American Sunday School Union goes into a new community, or an old one, where there is no Sunday school, his first question is, Where is there a Christian man in this neighborhood? If he can find a neighborhood prayer meeting, he is hopeful of help in his work, there, from the start (and if he finds a prayer meeting, he will be likely to find more Christian women than Christian men engaged in it; for our times are not so different from St. Paul's day in this thing as in some others). Wherever we have Christian work to do, there is a gain in beginning with those who already love God, and are in the habit of gathering for prayer to God.

A certain woman that worshiped God, heard us: whose heart the Lord opened to give heed. She was baptized, and her household (vs. 14, 15). All our willingness, all our zeal, all our study, and all our tact and eloquence, are as nothing in the winning of hearts to Christ, save as they are taken and made effective by God himself. Whether it be in Bithynia, in Troas, or in Philippi, in Scrub Hollow, in Mud Alley, or in Fifth avenue, our best work cannot bring about a single spiritual result except through the power of the Holy Spirit. It is well for us all to have this truth in our minds in all our working, in all our speaking, in all our writing, and in all our praying. Nor need this thought lessen our helpfulness in our Christian activities; for the Lord is ready to work with us and through us, and to give his Holy Spirit to them that need and ask it.

She besought us, saying, if ye have judged me to be faithful to the Lord, come into my house, and abide there. She did not say, "I will show that I am faithful by inviting you to my house," but she said, in effect, "If you think me faithful, acknowledge my worthiness by accepting my hospitality." She evidently counted the entertaining of God's representatives as a privilege, rather than as a duty. It is a privilege to receive into our homes those who come in the name of Jesus, and whom Jesus loves. A blessing comes with them. Whatever is given to them, or done for them, Jesus accepts as if he had received it himself. If we were more like Lydia, we should not wait until a committee had called two or three times to know if we would "accommodate" one or two missionaries, or ministers, or other Christian workers, who must be entertained during the approaching sessions of the board, or the presbytery, or the conference, or the association; but we would be sending off in advance to the coming disciples with the hearty message: "If ye have judged me to be faithful to the Lord, come into my house, and abide there." Wherefore let us "use hospitality, one to another, without grudging," and "forget not to show love unto strangers; for thereby some have entertained angels unawares."—H. Clay Trumbull, in S. S. Times.

BY THESE SIGNS.

By the gallinacean clatter,
By the slugging of the batter,
By the head-wear that the hatter
Doth on exhibition bring,
By the robin's songful mating,
Eke the blue-birds' tete-a-teting,
And the carpet's flagellating,
I conjecture it is Spring.

By the ragman's caterwauling,
By the furniture they're hauling,
By the solos so appalling
That the venders daily sing,
By the sopping and the mopping
And the general overslopping,
In the domicil outcropping,
I am certain it is Spring.

—Boston Courier.

The Battle of Malwand.

The battle of Malwand was fought on July 27, 1880. Mr. G. D. Giles has painted a famous picture of this historic encounter.

Seen faintly through the haze are the hills forming the opening of the Malwand Pass, through which Ayub Khan was going to make his way into the Argandab Valley, and threaten Kandahar. In the centre of the picture, behind the advancing gun team, one of the guns is already limbered up, and the white cloud of smoke, further away still, shows that a last shot has been fired, although the leading Afghans are actually among the guns and a fierce hand-to-hand fight is being carried on. In this fight the decision of Lord Roberts was of prime importance.

An Ancient Coaster.

Among the many ancient coasters that regularly visit the port of Bangor is a small craft which has the honor of being the oldest merchant vessel in actual service in the United States. There are vessels which are said to be older, but they are not in service nor registered in the record of the bureau of navigation. This is the schooner Good Intent, Captain Watson Wardwell, of Rockland. The Good Intent is 23 tons register, and was launched at Braintree, Mass., in 1813, making her 80 years old. She has been repaired and rebuilt, with hundreds of spars and acres of canvas, till, like the Irishman's jackknife, she is the same old original, and her skipper claims that there are still in the hull two or three white oak planks that were in her when she was launched.

An Equation.

Smythe—I hear you are having a delightful time in the suburbs—raising vegetables and keeping chickens.

Tompkins—Not exactly. I simply keep the chickens; they raze the vegetables.—Truth.

Sol's Temple.

Solomon's temple was 107 feet long, 36 feet broad and 54 feet high. Though a wonder of the world, it was not larger than many private houses of the present time.

BRILLIANTS.

For stock unclean there's no delight;
No washing will make a gypsy white;
The tree that's bitter by birth and race,
If in Paradise garden to grow you place,
And water it free with nectar and wine
From streams in Paradise meads that shine;
At the end its nature it still declares,
For bitter is all the fruit it bears.
—Ferdusi—Persian.

Some men and beasts you can improve,
Can win and tune their hearts to love;
But you can tame some natures never,
Like wild hyenas, wild forever.

"Hearts like ours must daily be
Fed with some kind mystery,
Hidden in a rocky nook,
Whispered from a wayside brook,
Flashed on unsuspecting eyes,
In a winged, swift surprise."
—Lucy Larcom.

Child of dawn and regent on the world-wide sea,
England smiles on Europe, fair as dawn and free.
Not the waters that gird her are purer, nor mightier the winds that her waters know,
But America, daughter and sister of England, is praised of them, far as they flow;
Atlantic responds to Pacific the praise of her days that have been and shall be.
—Swinburne's World's Fair Ode.

Beauty's realm is bright and free,
And all you need is eyes to see;
And he who sees it feels ere long
A heart to love and the voice of song.

Even for the dead I will not bind
My soul to grief; death cannot long divide,
For is it not as if the rose that climbed
My garden-wall had bloomed the other side?
—Alice Cary.

The secret that doth make a flower a flower,
So frames it that to bloom is to be sweet,
And to receive, to give.
No soil so sterile and no living lot
So poor but it hath somewhat still to spare
In bounteous odors.
—L. Dobell.

From the wheat-fields of the North and the happy homes and all,
Where the growing states are watered by its flow;
By the beauty of rival cities and the mighty waterfall,
To the country where the corn and cotton grow.
Then flow, mighty river, flow!
Wake the echoes, sweetly singing as you go;
Thy waters far and wide, mighty Mississippi, tide,
And we listen to the music as you flow.

An oath is like an old queen's arm;
What thoughtless soul desires it?
The game it aims at gets no harm,
It floors the man that fires it.

He was a jeweler in ideas: could fix
More brilliants in one line than I in six.

Would you be glad of wings to fly?
Wait! they are coming by-and-by.

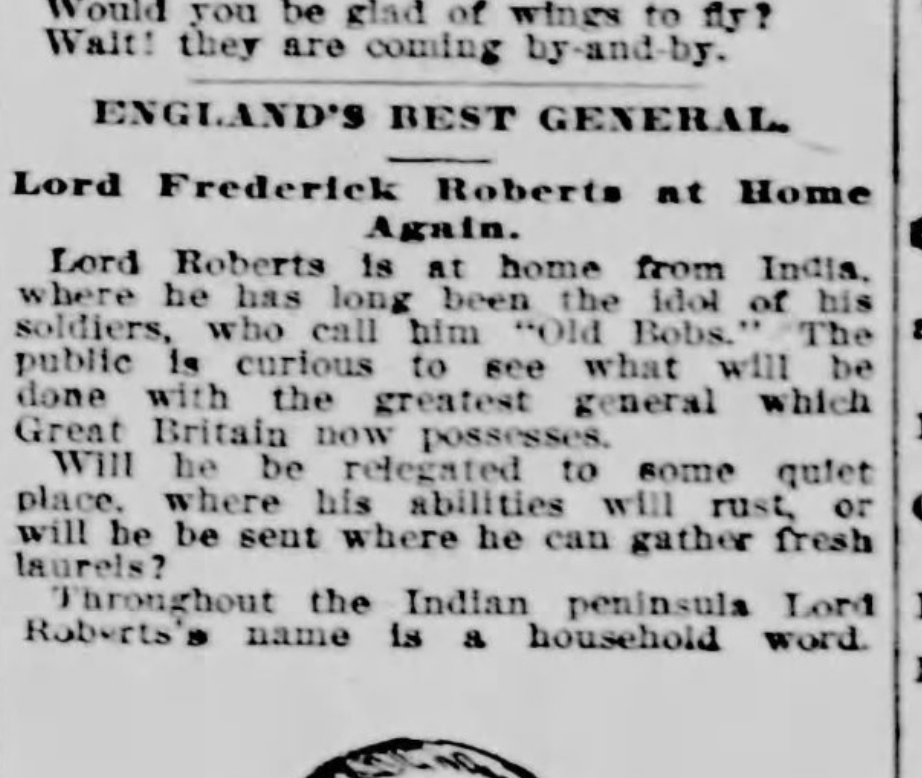
ENGLAND'S BEST GENERAL.

Lord Frederick Roberts at Home Again.

Lord Roberts is at home from India, where he has long been the idol of his soldiers, who call him "Old Bobs." The public is curious to see what will be done with the greatest general which Great Britain now possesses.

Will he be relegated to some quiet place, where his abilities will rust, or will he be sent where he can gather fresh laurels?

Throughout the Indian peninsula Lord Roberts's name is a household word.



LORD ROBERTS.

From Gilgit to Cape Comorin, from Karachi to far-away Mandalay, there is not a Tommy to whom "Fighting Bob's" qualities and career are not known—to whom he is not, as it were, a personal friend.

At home his reputation, if as brilliant, is more vague. Every one knows him for one of the finest soldiers of the day, and one of the ablest Indian administrators of any time.

It is 41 years ago almost to the day since Lord Roberts went out a cadet from Addiscombe to take service under John Company, as a lieutenant in the Bengal artillery.

Lieutenant Roberts saw plenty of fighting in 1857 and 1858. At first staff officer to Nicholson, with the Punjab movable column, he passed on the artillery staff at Delhi; was present when that city fell; joined the relievers of Lucknow under Sir Colin Campbell, and time and again faced the mutineers in the field.

He won the Victoria Cross in a hand-to-hand fight at Khodagunge. He was more than once mentioned in dispatches for conspicuous gallantry and ability, and Sir Colin Campbell so appreciated his worth that he posted him, when the fighting was over, to the quartermaster-general's department. Then followed a long period of comparative quiet for the Indian commander-in-chief that was to be.

WHEN HOT BLASTS BLOW.

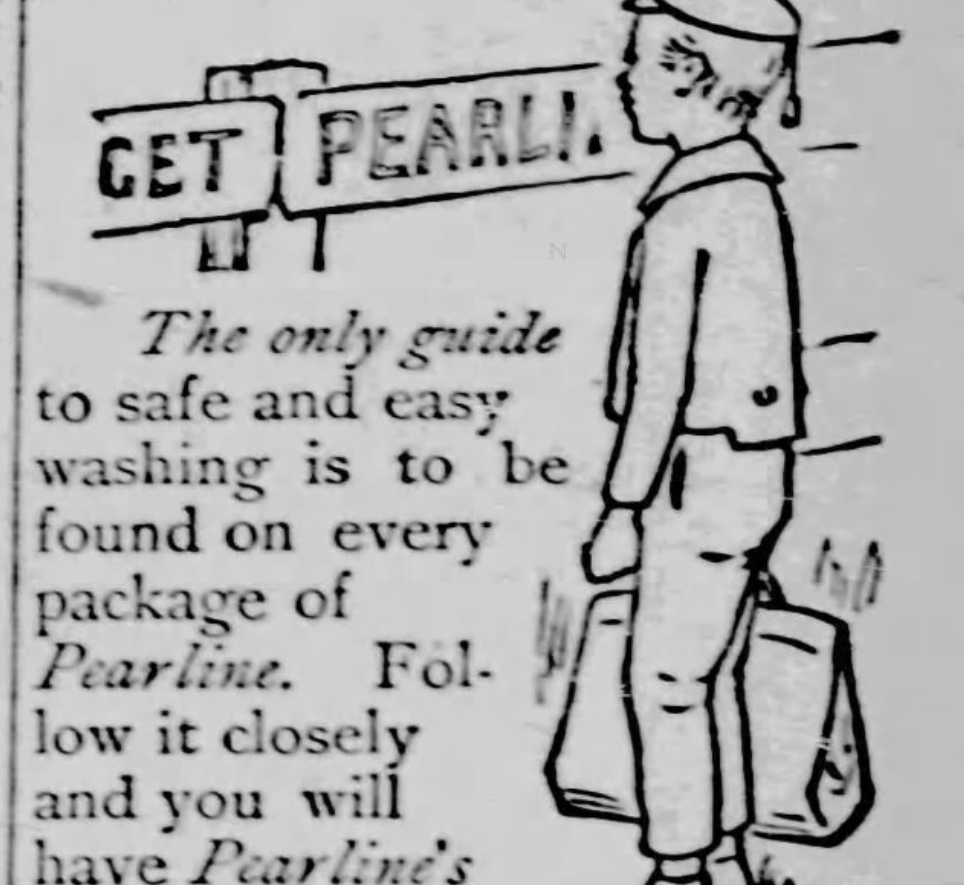
"How did that woman happen to lose her grip on the trapeze and fall?"
"Some one in the crowd yelled 'rats.'"
—Detroit Free Press.

She filled her new puffed sleeves with gas,
And when the wind was right
To the World's Fair she lit out,
And soon was out of sight.
—Detroit Free Press.

"Mamma, Mr. Jonah says he loves me. Do you consider that a proposal?"
"Is he rich?"
"No; he's poor."
"By no means, my child."—The Club.

Her essay is prosy as prosy can be;
She's determined to show 'em
That none can be any more prosy than she—
But her dress is a poem.
—Washington Star.

When cold reflection bids me feel
Regret for follies past,
Some newer folly I commit
And so forget the last.
—Detroit Tribune.



The only guide to safe and easy washing is to be found on every package of Pearline. Follow it closely and you will have Pearline's best work. All its work is good, but all who use it don't get its best. Everyone has something for Pearline to do; it will do more for everyone than anything else.

Beware of imitations. 262 JAMES PYLE, N.Y.

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MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., Guaranty Loan Bldg.
OMAHA, NEB., N. Y. Life Bldg.
PORTLAND, ORE., Marquam Opera Blk.
PHILADELPHIA, PA., Mutual Life Bldg.
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, Constitution Bldg.
ST. LOUIS, MO., Fagin Bldg.
TOPEKA, KAS., Cor. 6th & Van Buren Sts.
BALTIMORE, MD., Equitable Bldg.

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A fine 14k gold plated watch to every reader of this paper. Cut this out and send it to us with your full name and address, and we will send you one of these elegant richly jeweled gold finished watches by express for examination, and if you think it is equal in appearance to any $25.00 gold watch, pay our sample price, $3.50, and it is yours. We send with the watch our guarantee that you can return it at any time within one year if not satisfactory, and if you sell or cause the sale of six we will give you One Free. Write at once as we shall send out samples for sixty days only.

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WANTED—Salesmen to whom we will give EXCLUSIVE TERRITORY to sell our celebrated PINLESS CLOTHES LINE, the only line ever invented that holds clothes without pins; and our famous FOUNTAIN INK ERASER which will erase ink instantly, and has NO EQUAL. The success of our salesmen shows the great demand for these articles; many making $20 to $50 per day. On receipt of 50c will mail sample of either, or sample of both for $1, with price-lists and terms. PINLESS CLOTHES LINE CO., No. 130 Hermon Street, Worcester, Mass.

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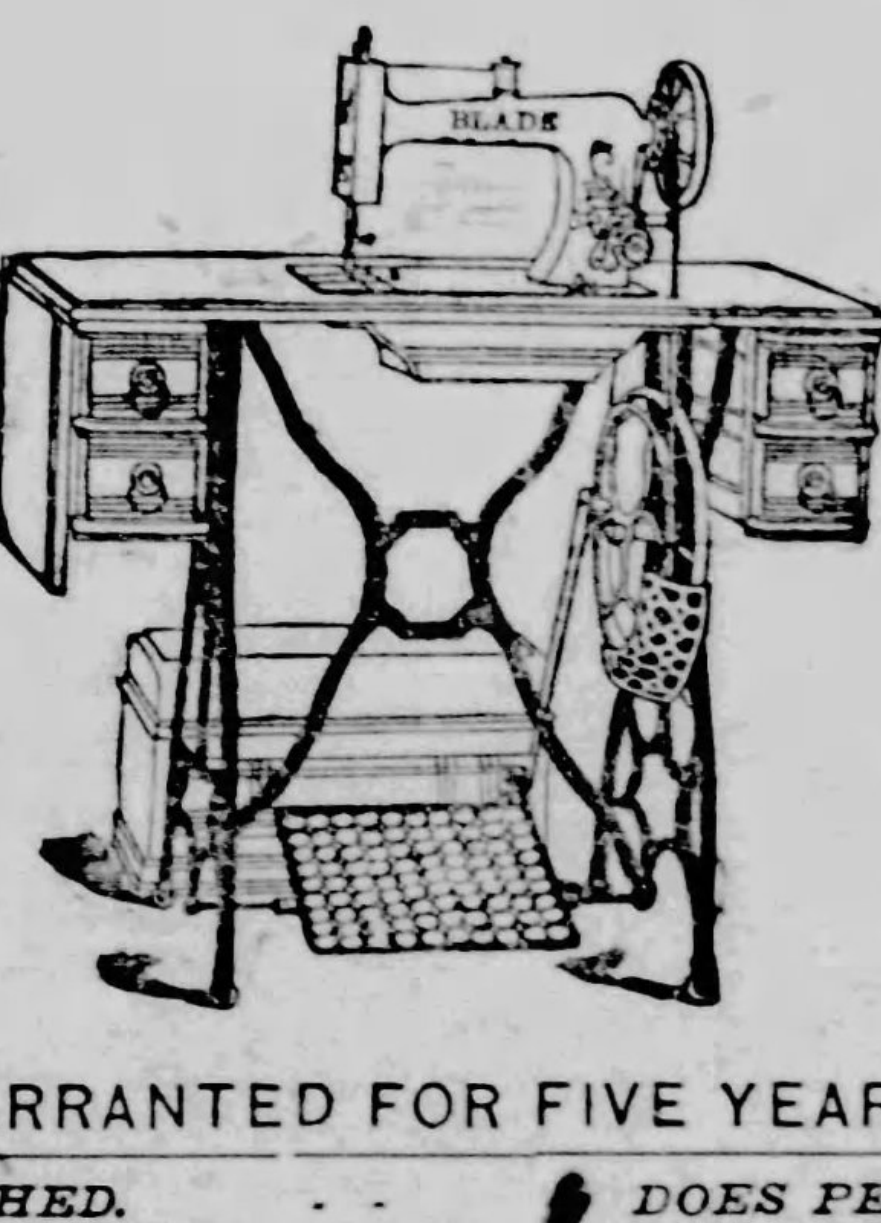

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The woodwork of this machine is either black walnut or antique oak. Subscribers must name their choice.

We guarantee this machine to be even better than the BLADE Sewing Machine of three years ago. It is built on entire new and improved principles, and is far in advance of the regular sewing machines now on the market. It is $4.00 cheaper than any sewing machine now offered with newspaper subscriptions, AND WORTH DOUBLE. Each machine is in perfect working order when shipped, and is accompanied with printed instructions and a complete set of tools and attachments. Also a five year warranty. If it does not prove perfect or as represented, ship it back and we will refund your money.

Every machine will be shipped by freight unless otherwise directed, and we are prepared to fill orders promptly. Remember, the purchaser pays the freight when received. We cannot prepay freight. Be careful to give your shipping address very plainly, as well as your postoffice address.

As stated above, on receipt of $18.00, we will send to any address the WEEKLY BLADE one year, and ship by freight one of these elegant sewing machines. But now comes a

REMARKABLE OFFER.

We will present one of these sewing machines FREE to any person who will send us $30.00 for 30 yearly subscribers to the WEEKLY BLADE. We will not require the whole club at one time either. You may send us five subscribers at a time at one dollar each, and when you have seen six such clubs the machine is yours and will be shipped. Simply number your list from one to thirty as fast as you send the names, and say in your letter that it is an instalment of names for the sewing machine premium. We shall expect the list to be completed within sixty days of the time you send the first list. Any member of an intelligent family can raise a club of thirty for the WEEKLY BLADE inside of two weeks. On these terms a charitable organization can easily place a sewing machine into the hands of some worthy and deserving poor family to be found in every community.

Remit current funds, by draft on New York, Chicago or Toledo, or by Postoffice or Express Money Order, or currency by registered letter. Address

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YOU'VE LOST MANY A WHIP. YOU'VE HAD 'EM STOLEN ALMOST BEFORE YOUR EYES.

You've had to carry them with you to protect yourself from the whip pirates who so fully have taken possession of almost every locality.

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Further, as is known, every whip will wear out at the tip first, while the remainder of the whip may be quite good. This failing is obviated in our cane whip from the fact that all our tips are interchangeable. Tips may be bought at a small cost and used on the cane section of any whip. Extra tips furnished at 35 cents each.

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The Patent Steel Cane Whip never sags or warps. This is evident from its construction. The cane section is composed of a flexible, elastic steel tube, spiral in form, of such manner that any degree of flexibility is obtained, both from the distance of edges of steel in spiral apart, and thickness of the steel of which it is made.

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When used as a cane.
As a riding whip.
Cane, with cap off, ready for riding whip to be attached.

The Household
Home is the kingdom and love is the king.
Miss Emily S. Bouton Editor

HOME TALKS.

HURRY A NATIONAL AND INDIVIDUAL CHARACTERISTIC.

More Could Be Accomplished With Less Haste—Filling Life With Too Many Things.

Hold on there!

This was what I felt like calling out to a man who was rushing along the sidewalk the other day at a breakneck pace, as if the world were running away from him, and he must catch up with it, or be left floating in space. His feet were making quick time, moving as fast as feet could move, it seemed to me, but they did not go fast enough for his body, which was bent forward in an effort to get farther in advance, while the head appeared to be trying to get absolutely away from both. He was going, I did not know where, but wherever it was, his mind was running back and forth, endeavoring to pull his body along faster. And what would be the end of it. A final arrival together at the desired destination, but both tired out with the effort which it was such absolute folly to make. There was just so much useless wear and tear.

Stop anywhere upon the street and watch the moving crowd. You will see men, and women too, not walking upright, mind and body keeping pace harmoniously, but the latter slanting forward, dragged by the mind faster than its physical forces can be summoned to carry easily.

Hold on there!

It was a woman delicate of organization, and not strong, but with a superabundance of energy that was always plunging her into vigorous effort. She was running up a flight of stairs as if the very demon of despair was in full pursuit. Reaching the top of the stairs, the minutes she had gained in the rush were spent in recovering the vanished breath. Again so much vitality expended uselessly, so much needless waste to be repaired, if the strength of the body is to be preserved. There was not the slightest need of haste, and if there had been, no gain could be made in this way for which there was not a corresponding greater loss.

Hurry is in the air. It is everywhere. The currents of hurrying thought that are sent forth unceasingly must have their reflex action. We feel it. Everybody feels it. It is imprinted upon the faces of nine-tenths of the people whom we meet.

Writing of this, and thinking of the necessity of urging the cultivation of a restful spirit, I chanced upon an article by Kathrine Hillyard in the current number of The Path upon this subject, and the necessity of greater repose. She says: "Nor does the quietude necessarily involve idleness. 'Without haste,' but also 'without rest' is the watchword of the stars, and the elimination of hurry does not imply inactivity. It is always better to do three things well than to do thirty things badly, and if we wish to purge our lives of the element of hurry, we must take as our rule two golden maxims: Never to try to do more in a day than we can do well; and when sure we can accomplish a thing in half an hour, always to allow ourselves forty minutes. Then we are able to move serenely through the bustle of life, and although each day we seem to have accomplished little, and to have relinquished very much, at the end of many days we shall find that on the whole we have done more and done it better than when we grasped with both hands at the hedge of flowers, and tore away few blossoms and many thistles."

There is nothing truer than this. We not only accomplish less by this hurry but we are making pain and unrest and dissatisfaction possible for the future. We must remember that we are spending force and thought in every movement of our bodies, and when this movement is made with needless haste or with impatience, there is so much force gone out of us that must be replaced or it will be the worse for us in times to come.

Repose then, is what the whole people of the United States need to cultivate, repose of mind, repose of body. Of course this almost resistless energy, this apparently tireless activity, brings great accomplishment. I thought as I stood in the beautiful White City at Chicago with what other nation in the world would this doing have been possible in so short a time. But this reckless expenditure of force must be paid for, and it will be in shattered health, weakened nervous, shortened lives, and the cause of it few will recognize.

The nation will be cured of this hurrying mood only as individuals cure themselves, and then help by sending out reposeful thoughts to counteract those of the opposite kind. Men and women both need to learn the lesson, and it is just as vital in the home as in the counting room, or place of business.

Prentice Mulford said: "It is the half frantic dusting of corners, the spasmodic sweeping, the impatient snatching or pushing aside of obstacles in the room, the hurrying and skurrying up stairs and down cellar that aids to exhaust the forces of so many women. It is not that the acts or work exhausts. It is the mental condition they are continually in that makes so many old and haggard at forty."

We fill our lives with so many things. We are sure we cannot help doing them. They are duties that bind us to performance. Perhaps, by and by—we are always looking forward, you know—they will drop away from us and we shall find leisure and repose. They never do. The repose must be of our own making. It is to be held in our thought while we are working, walking, talking. Then, perhaps, we shall be able to walk with head erect, upon unhurrying feet, with eyes open to see all the beautiful June world around us. And what we do will contain no element of unrest in its doing.

I wonder if it is not pretty nearly time to have the articles telling people, especially women, how to get ready to go to the Fair retired from the papers and magazines. After reading about a million, more or less, and passing over another million without reading, the thing gets monotonous. By this time every man and woman in the United States should know that the least baggage, after cleanliness and comfort are considered, which can possibly be taken, the happier will the visitor be, and the more money will remain in the pocket-book to be used for sight-seeing purposes. They ought to know, too, just what kind of dresses to wear, and hats and wraps, and that they should have shoes that are perfectly easy upon their feet with low, broad heels and flexible soles. They must realize by this time that careful as they may be, they will have to walk miles and miles, in order to get any correct conception of the wonderful exhibits gathered from the world's treasures.

Yet, right here, I want to enter a protest against the idea that persons who are semi-invalids dare not attempt to go to the White City. It is worth a long journey to visit it for one day even. One can be wheeled around the grounds, getting the views of the magnificent looking buildings the architecture of which is so nearly perfect, then by resting awhile in a state building afterward be wheeled through the buildings most desired to be seen. There would be food for thought for many a happy future hour in such a visit even as this. The air is so clear and pure upon the grounds, wind swept as they are at times from the lake upon the borders of which they lie, that one feels far less fatigued than would be the case were they closer to the heart of the great city. Go to the Fair by all means, if only for a day.

EMILY S. BOUTON.

HOUSEHOLD CHAT.

About Visiting Friends During the Summer Months.

How dear to our hearts are our friends in Chicago!
 Our love for them was never clearer than now;
All vainly we try to express our devotion,
 But drop pens, admitting we do not know how.
Expressions of true love are quite beyond mailing;
 We'll pack up our grips and in person will bear
The smiles and the longings and marks of affection,
 And while we're about it we'll take in the fair.

We'll stay long enough to convince them we mean it,
 That distance is nothing where love is concerned;
And we'll shower the favor of presence upon them
 Till the lesson we know is by them also learned.
We'll linger a month, if the case seems to need it,
 For this anguish of heart we can no more afford;
We'll offer our love which is free as the heavens
 And take of their excellent bedding and board.
—Columbus Dispatch.

Non only the friends in Chicago will be visited this Columbian year, but everybody's friends who live "on the way" to Chicago or within a few hundred miles of the White City, will probably be remembered by the travelers who, having started out to have a good time, will consider that it is better and more economical to do all their visiting at once.

Although the coming of these friends may not always be very welcome to us, and we may feel certain that sometimes it is their own convenience and not a great desire to see us, that brings them, let us endeavor to make their visits as pleasant as possible, remembering that to them it is the one great event of their lives, and a pleasure they can never again expect to enjoy; something for which they have saved and planned for months, denying themselves everything possible, in order that they may be able to go to the great Exposition, and that even with all of this saving and planning, they would not be able to accomplish their object were it not for the hotel bills that they can save by visiting friends. This is meant for those to whom this economy is necessary—for them we will all do what we can that they may have this beautiful memory to carry through the rest of their lives, the memory of a perfect summer, but for those who have plenty of money, but who prefer to sponge their entertainment to paying for it—for those, there is no need of any one putting themselves to the least trouble—excuse yourselves on any plea, and do not feel that you are inhospitable in so doing.

WHAT THEY ARE THINKING OF

And Writing About These Pleasant Days.

She Appreciates His Kindness.

I wish to thank "Operator" for his kind information. I am following his instructions with regard to learning telegraphy. I have no sister, and but one brother, and he is married, so have no one to help me at home, and as we live in the country, no one lives near enough to us who wishes to learn, so I would like to make another inquiry: Can I learn by myself, by single practice, so that I will be qualified to enter an office as helper, or what will I do when I have learned all I can alone? Also what other alphabet is used besides the Morse alphabet, which I am studying?—Betsy Jane.

So Say We All of Us.

The readers of The Blade are fortunate in having a writer like Mary, for her articles are so plain and practical that the most inexperienced can understand them, and the quantity of material, dye and everything is always just right.—Mrs. Wright.

To Freshen Up Gloves and Slippers.

Some one wishes to know about coloring white kid gloves. I used the following directions: Buy a package of diamond dye of the desired color; tie half of the dry dye in a piece of cheese cloth, and pour over it half a cup of hot water. Put on your gloves and sponge them with warm water until they are evenly dampened. Then strain the dye and apply evenly with a small sponge. Use the dye just milk warm. Keep going over the gloves until the color looks even and shows no light spots. Allow them to dry upon the hands.

Put a spoonful of whole flax seed into half a cup of water, and boil well. Strain the liquid, put on the gloves, and sponge them with the mixture slightly warm. This gives a fine polish or dressing to the gloves. Or a little pure olive oil can be rubbed upon them. If they seem a little stiff when first dry, rub between the hands and pull gently. Undressed kid gloves do not require any dressing.

In coloring kid gloves black, use a package of diamond slate dye, and follow the directions given for making shoe polish, and apply to the gloves, afterwards using the olive oil.

White slippers or shoes can be colored in the same manner. The flax seed mucilage makes an excellent dressing for French kid shoes, by coloring it with a little of the shoe polish mentioned above. One must not try to hurry when coloring kid gloves, or they may be ruined.—Jean Hunt.

The Woman Who Did Not Succeed.

I read in the Household that we could stain floors with Diamond dye. I tried it in a bed-room where the carpet failed to cover the whole of the floor, and the result was a very dirty looking room. I used several packages of the dye, hoping that I could get a satisfactory color, but failed entirely. The druggist of whom I purchased the dye said they were not at all suitable for staining wood, and especially floors that had ever been washed. Will the lady that told us that it could be done, please explain how she succeeded in doing so well? Or did she just imagine that it could be done? So many persons accept what is said in the Household and depend upon the advice there given, that it would seem necessary for those sending information to be very sure it is reliable.—Frances Howard.

PRETTY HANDIWORK.

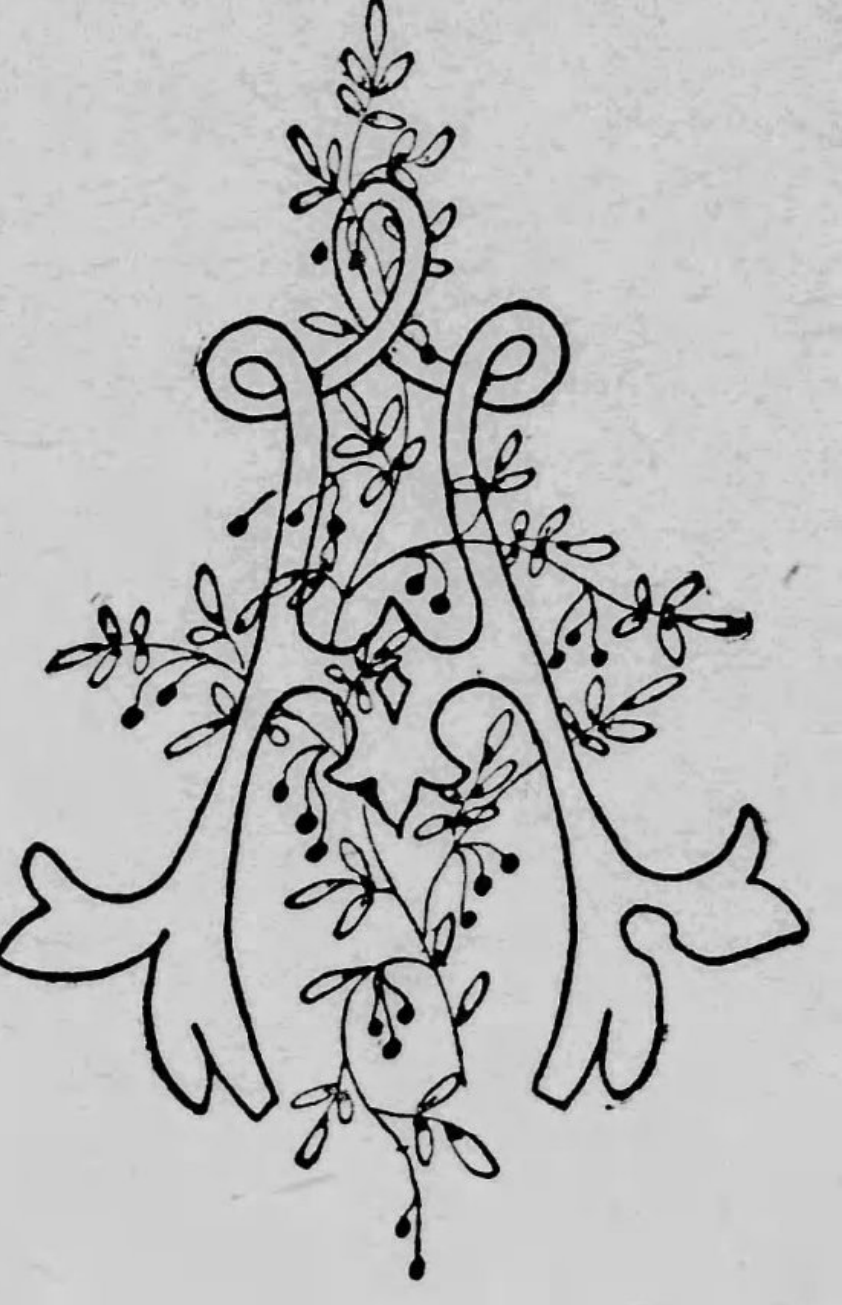
Summer Employment for Vacation Hours.

Decorative Initials.

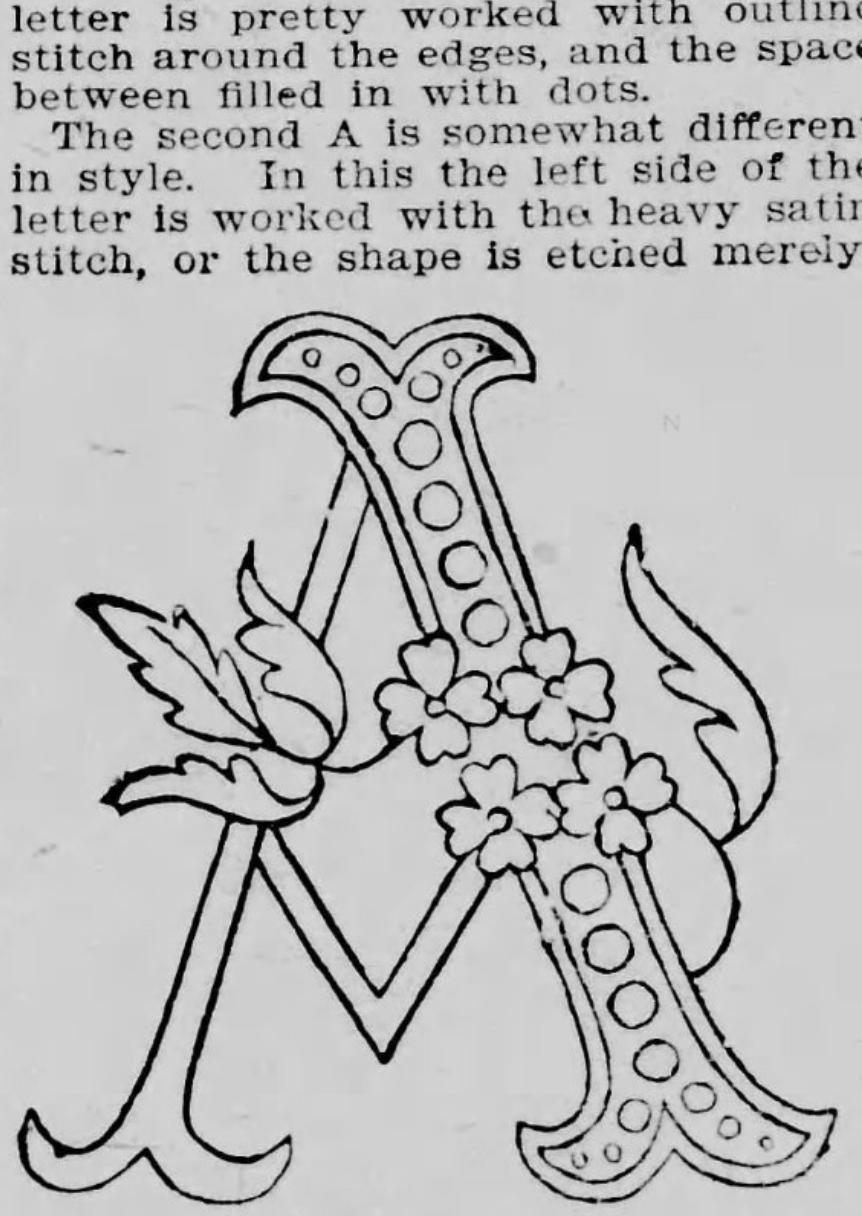
Decorative initials for use upon handkerchiefs or napkins are often wanted by those who like to embroider, and for their use a number are given here and others will be published hereafter as there is room, or as they are asked for. Handkerchiefs may be made at home that are very pretty, by buying nice, fine linen-lawn, more or less sheer as is liked, and cutting it up into squares of the size desired. If for a gentleman, make them at least a third larger than for a lady.

Put a narrow hem not exceeding a quarter of an inch all around them, close to the hem a row of hemstitching. In one corner draw the initial. Embroider the outline of the letters in heavy satin; stitch with fine white embroidery cotton. Of course silk can be used if desired, but the cotton will wash better. Etch the stems as smoothly and finely as possible.

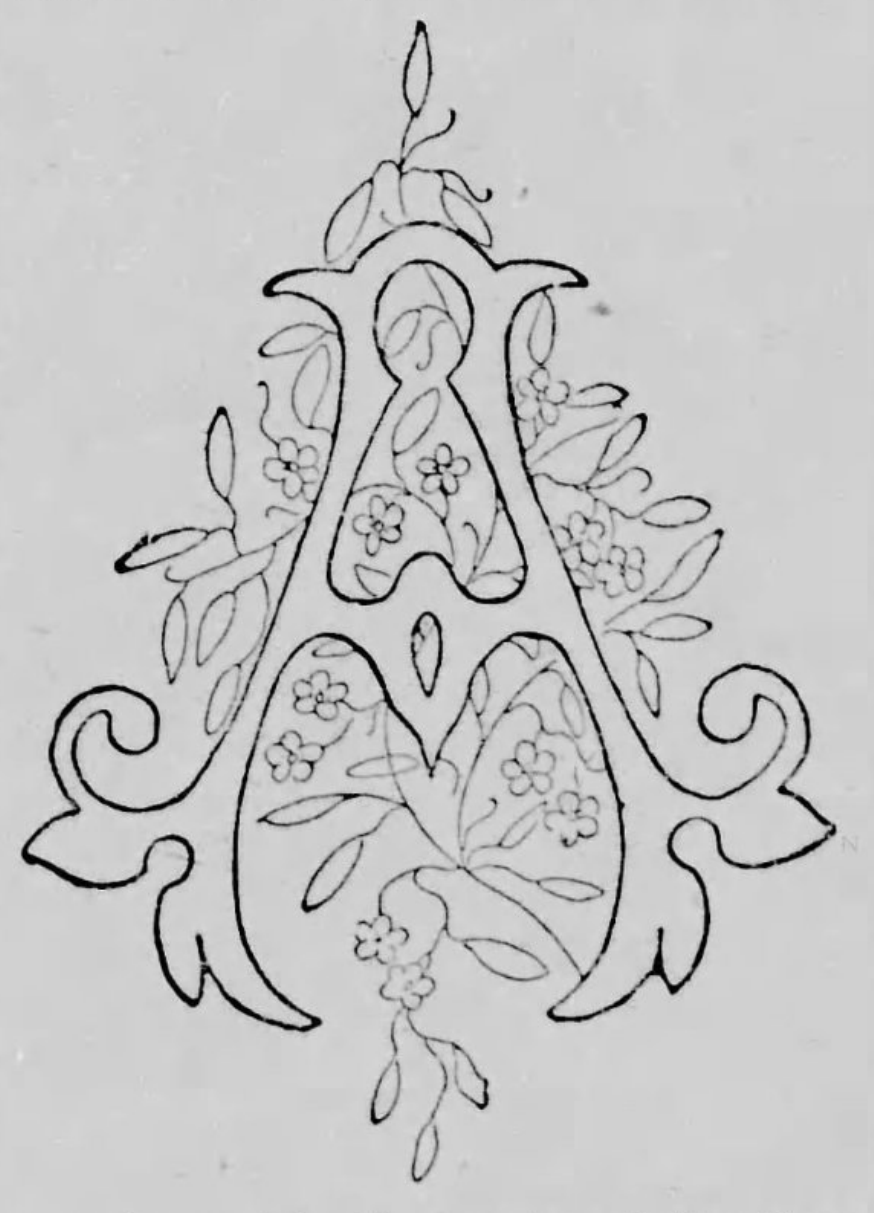
In the first letter there are small dots upon tiny stems. Be careful not to get these dots too heavy. This letter is pretty worked with outline stitch around the edges, and the space between filled in with dots.



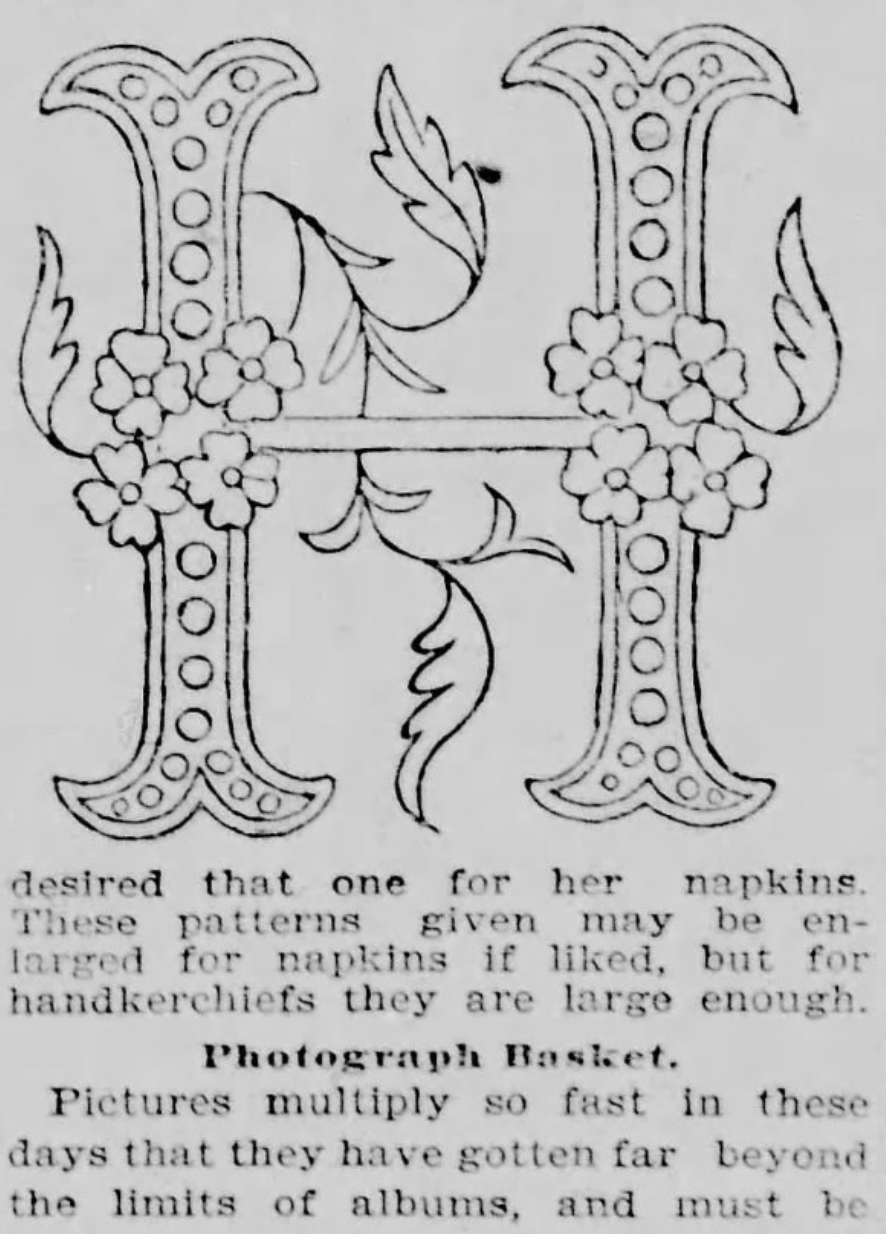
The second A is somewhat different in style. In this the left side of the letter is worked with the heavy satin stitch, or the shape is etched merely.



On the right the lines are etched and the large round dots are worked heavily, as are the flowers and leaves. In the third the letter may be made heavy or light, as liked. If a little color is desired, a tiny dot of yellow may be put in the center of the flowers, or the flowers themselves may be daintily worked in colors. Usually however, handkerchiefs which are in such constant use and so frequently soiled are embroidered in white.



The last letter is especially for the use of the Household member who desired that one for her napkins. These patterns given may be enlarged for napkins if liked, but for handkerchiefs they are large enough.



Photograph Basket.

Pictures multiply so fast in these days that they have gotten far beyond the limits of albums, and must be kept in baskets or boxes. A very nice way is to have a pretty basket standing where it can easily be reached. One with a cover is most desirable, so that the photographs will not collect dust, making it necessary for the friend who desires to look them over to be provided with a dusting cloth, or for the hostess to wipe each one off before handing it to the caller.

The illustration shows a very pretty one. It is a round basket, such as one gets for a work or mending basket. The bag part is made first of a band of dark velvet put in smoothly just around the inside of the edge. Above this and put on with fancy stitches is gathered a pretty figured silk, which is drawn up near the top with strings, leaving a ruffle above. This bag part serves to protect the pictures, and also to hold them together when the basket is overfilled.

Cravat Case.

The correspondent who wrote to know what she should give to a gentleman for a birthday present, desiring to have it made by her own hands, might give him a cravat case. The following description appeared sometime ago in an exchange. It may be made of different materials, such as will suit the fancy of the maker: It should be twenty-two inches long, and from ten to twelve inches wide. One recently made was of Nile green leather, ornamented on the upper side with a monogram of gold couching. The lining was of soft golden colored silk, tacked over French cotton, and across it were placed narrow bands of ribbon, three in all, serving to keep the cravats in place. Another one in course of construction has the outer side of black plush, upon which discs of irregular form are painted in shades of rose color. The lining is of rose colored India silk. As these cases are intended to fold over like mouchoir or glove cases, the dimensions given above are those of the case when folded over.

GOOD THINGS TO EAT.

And How to Make Them for the Home Table.

Artificial Maple Syrup.

(By request.)—Put 10 corn cobs into 5 qts. of cold rain water, in a granite kettle, and let it stand for 1 hour; then let it come slowly to the boiling point, and boil 1-2 hour. Strain and add 6 lbs. of light, yellow sugar, and boil until thick as molasses. This makes a delicious syrup, only surpassed by that made from the first run of sap from the maple tree.—Ohio.

Crumpets.

These are very nice for breakfast, and can be eaten cold for luncheon, if left over. Scald 1 pt. of milk and let it stand till warm; add 3 cupfuls of flour and 1 teaspoonful of salt, and beat vigorously for 10 minutes. Then add 2 tablespoonfuls of melted butter and 1-2 cake of compressed yeast, or 1 cupful of wet yeast. When very light, grease muffin rings, place them on a hot griddle (also greased), fill half full of the batter and bake brown on both sides. When they are done on one side, remove the rings and turn the crumpets. When needed toast them, being careful not to burn them, butter and serve on hot plates.

Parsnip Fritters.

If the parsnips are young, scrape them and let them lay in cold water for an hour; if old, pare and cut into quarters. Put them into a kettle of boiling water and cook till tender. (If young, this will require 3-4 of an hour, for old ones, 1 1-2 hours should be allowed). When done, drain and mash fine; add 1-2 teaspoonful of salt; 1 tablespoonful of flour; 1 well beaten egg and a little pepper. Make into cakes and fry in hot fat till a light brown; drain on brown paper and serve as hot as possible.

To Cook Green Peas.

They should not be shelled until just before using. Put them into boiling water with considerable salt to prevent the skins from cracking. Let them boil rapidly from 10 to 20 minutes. As soon as they will mash easily between the thumb and finger, drain, pour into a hot dish, add a teaspoonful of butter and serve hot. Some prefer to add a cupful of sweet cream or milk.

Fried Chicken.

Clean and cut the chicken as for a fricassee, dredge each piece with salt, pepper and flour. Put 3 tablespoonfuls of lard in a frying pan, and when very hot, put in the chicken and fry slowly till tender. A young fowl will cook in 3-4 of an hour. When done, place all of the pieces on a hot dish, and to the fat in the frying pan add 1 tablespoonful of flour; 1-2 pt. of milk or cream, a little salt and pepper. Stir till smooth and just as it comes to the boiling point pour over the chicken and serve. If the meat is for a picnic lunch the gravy must be melted, and each piece of chicken rolled separately in waxed paper.

QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

Some of the Things They Ask This Week.

Will the editor explain about the "Reception" that recently appeared in the "Young Folks" column? Was it a story, or what was it? There has been quite a little discussion over it and so we write to you to know.—Mrs. E. S. L.

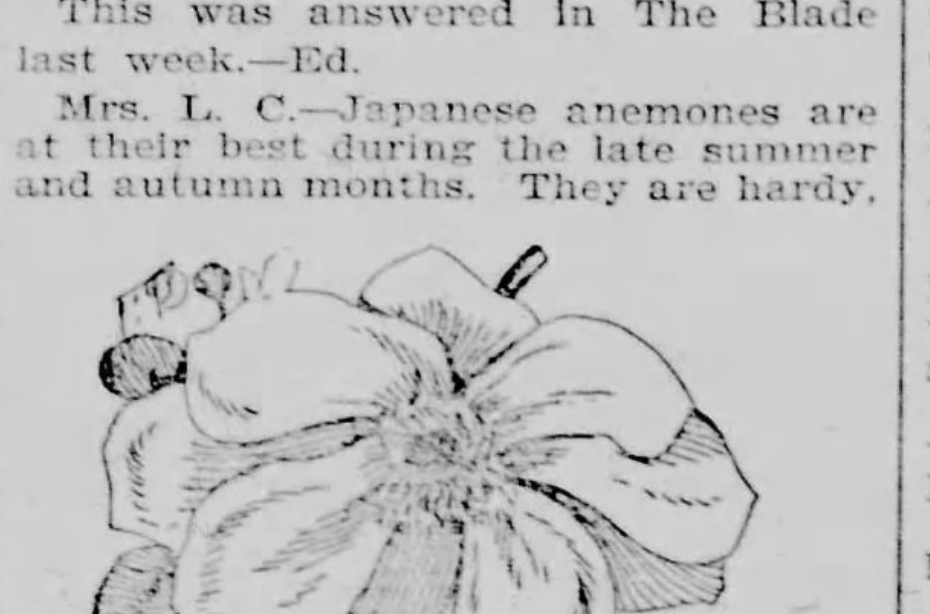
Some time ago the editor of the "Young Folks" invited the boys and girls who read that column, to send her their names, with a brief description of themselves, their pets and what most interested them. In response to this invitation over 200 letters were sent. These were arranged in the form of a reception, every child whose letter was received in such shape that it could by any possibility be used, being introduced—on paper—to Miss Bouton and to the public. That it was a success, is proven by the congratulatory letters that have been received from those who took part in the reception, as well as from others. Another entertainment is to be given after a while, due notice of which will be had in the Household.—Ed.

Louise O. D.—Your letter was delayed, or mislaid until it was too late for an answer to be of any service to you. We regret very much that it was so, and trust your entertainment was a success. With the musical talent you have, and conversation I think you could pass a very pleasant evening without being obliged to resort to cards. When cream and cake are served, no other refreshments are necessary, unless you choose to have fruit. Such entertainments, where "all are friends of long standing," are most successful when there is the least possible formality indulged in; just invite your friends and be as natural and sociable as you can, never thinking that you must make an effort to be more than usually agreeable, and you will find it a very easy matter to entertain them. More than half of the trouble of entertainers arises from their desire to do more than there is any need of.—Ed.

Will "Aunt Ruth" or some other kind friend, tell us how to make rose jars? We have moved to a farm and there are so many, many old fashioned roses in the yard.—O. B.

This was answered in The Blade last week.—Ed.

Mrs. L. C.—Japanese anemones are at their best during the late summer and autumn months. They are hardy, needing little cultivation, but should be planted in a deep, rich soil and in groups. The cut will show the shape of the flower. When cut freshly opened, they will last fully a week in water.



Mrs. Eva Anderson:—Thanks for your kind words about our paper; we try to make it of benefit to all, and are gratified when we hear that we have succeeded. The knitting patterns will be published from time to time as we have space.—Ed.

Viola C.—We have nothing of the kind. You will find advertisements of firms who will supply you, in nearly any lady's magazine or household paper.—Ed.

Please give recipe for making maple sugar.—Samuel Young.

This recipe was given in The Blade of March 16, 1893. We give it again in the recipes this week, in answer to several correspondents.—Ed.

Inquiries.

An old Blade subscriber would be pleased to hear from Blade readers their method of preserving eggs for winter use.—E. C.

I am wearing mourning now and as I have several dresses that I cannot afford to throw away I ask your advice about dyeing them. One is a green cashmere, another a brown silk. I have also several yards of cream colored silk lace, three pairs of silk gloves and several pairs of colored hose as good as new that I would like to dye black. Will Mary give very explicit directions, as I have never dyed any before.—A. G. R.

I have a dress of pink woolen goods with bronze green dots in it. The pink has faded in streaks and it is soiled, but the material is good. Will it look well dyed and what color can I use? I have two yards of faded pink surah that I would like to use for trimming. I have dyed plain goods before, but nothing that had figures in it. I have plenty of material for a dress. Will "Mary" please tell me how to make it?

Answers.

L. L.—In Blade of May 25, make paste of good gloss starch for scrap book.

E. C. L.—For nervous headache, take any good tonic and rest.—E. C. M.

L. L.—Gum tragacanth dissolved in cold water makes an excellent paste for scrap books. It must not be thick. Ten cents worth will last a long time. Two or three drops of wintergreen essence in a cupful of paste will prevent it from moulding in hot weather.—Jenny W.

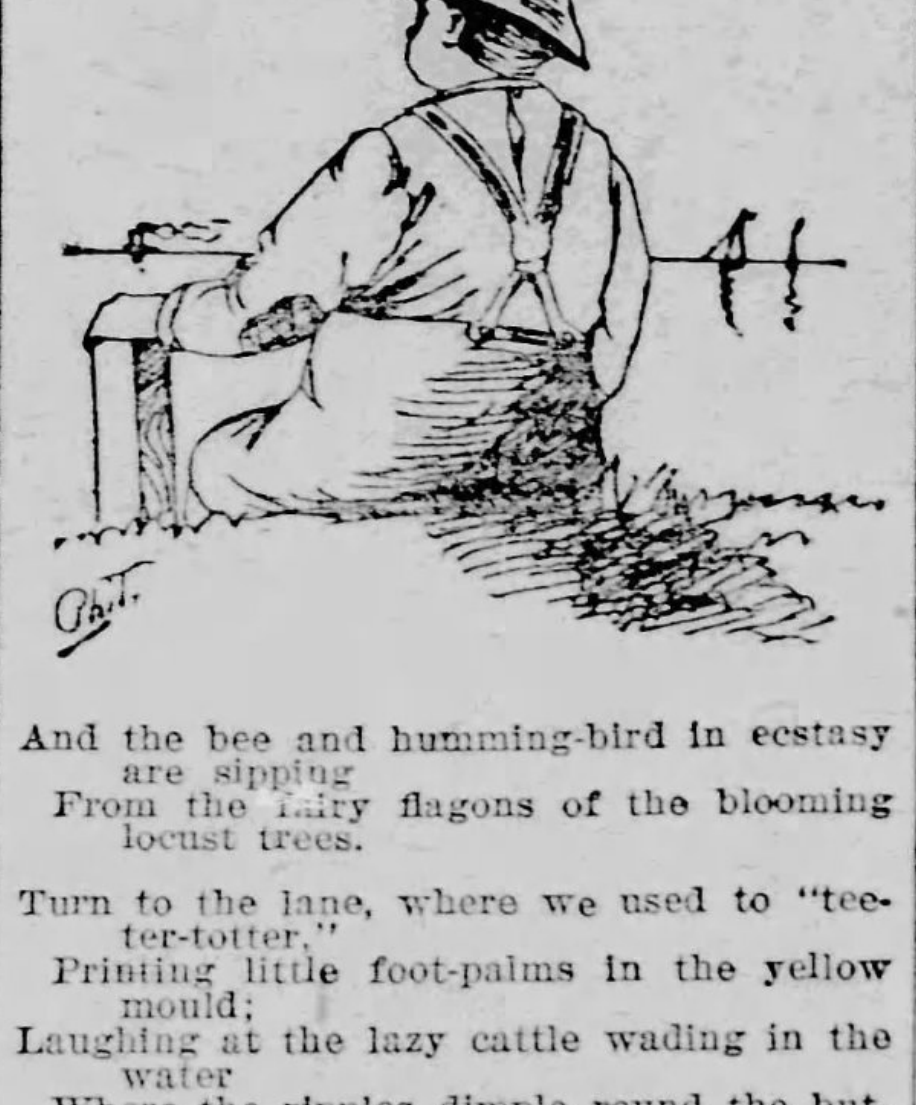
OUR YOUNG FOLKS

BABYHOOD.

Heigh-ho! Babyhood! Tell me where you linger,
 Let's toddle home again, for we have gone astray;
Take this eager hand of mine and lead me by the finger
 Back to the lotus lands of the far away.

Turn back the leaves of life; don't read the glory—
 Let's find the pictures and fancy all the rest;
We can fill the written pages with a brighter story
 Than Old Time, the story-teller, at his best!

Turn to the brook, where the honeysuckle tipping
 O'er its vase of perfume spills it on the breeze
And the bee and humming-bird in ecstasy are sipping
 From the fairy flagons of the blooming locust trees.



Turn to the lane, where we used to "teeter-totter,"
 Printing little foot-palms in the yellow mould;
Laughing at the lazy cattle wading in the water
 Where the ripples dimple round the buttercups of gold;

Where the dusky turtle lies basking on the gravel
 Of the sunny sandbar in the middletide,
And the ghostly dragon-fly pauses in his travel
 To rest like a blossom where the water-lily died.

Heigh-ho! Babyhood! Tell me where you linger,
 Let's toddle home again, for we have gone astray;
Take this eager hand of mine and lead me by the finger
 Back to the lotus lands of the far away.
—James Whitcomb Riley.

THE WHITE CROSS KNIGHT.

One day Bertrand had gone into the town with some of his companions. As they passed the place where the sages and philosophers were wont to gather, they observed that the crowd was even greater than usual; so much so that some stood in the vestibule and some even on the outer porch.

"Let us go up," said Bertrand, "and hear that which is being taught."

So they ascended the steps and not without difficulty came near enough to the door to see the teacher to whose words all were so eagerly listening.

He was a man of venerable aspect, a sage who spoke of things mysterious and deeply hidden, and not to be understood save by those whose feet had entered upon the path of knowledge.

Though the youths listened attentively they could comprehend little of that which he taught. Soon they whispered one to anther, "Let us depart." And so they stole silently away. All but Bertrand, for though he understood not the words of the teacher they seemed to burn within his heart, and there was something about this man which he had never before observed. It was a light which shone from his breast, and at times when he appeared most earnest in delivering the message of the Master it shone with a dazzling radiance. The lad could not determine whence it proceeded. At times it appeared to him that he could plainly perceive a white cross upon his breast; and then again it was hidden by the folds of his garment.

So absorbed did he become in watching this light that he forgot all else, and was only aroused when the speaker ceased and the listeners began to disperse. Then he slowly descended the steps with the others, but he had no mind to seek his young companions. Instead he went on like one in dream until he was beyond the town and had penetrated deep into the forest. Here he seated himself on a mossy stone beside a still, deep pool, musing upon what he had seen.

Suddenly he was startled by a voice which asked:

"Why think ye so intently upon the Light and the Sage from whose breast it shone?"

Bertrand looked up and saw one much like the teacher upon whom he meditated. So he replied without hesitation:

"The light was glorious, and I felt that so also must the words have been could I but have understood them."

"The Light is glorious because it proceeds from the One Source. And the words thou hast heard are the words of truth."

"But tell me," said Bertrand, "what is this which the Sage wears, and of what is it the symbol? To me it seemed like a cross of purest white."

"It is; and it is worn only by those who are faithful in the service of the Master."

"How is attained? May I, even I, hope to reach it?"

"Truly thou may'st. It is within the reach of all, even the lowliest."

"But how is it to be won?"

"By seeking the path and walking therein."

"But tell me, Master, how is the path to be found?"

"There is but one way, the way of duty. That will lead thee into the path."

"But I am so weak, so ignorant; I know not how to take the first steps; yet would I win and wear the cross."

"As I have said, thou mayest. If thou art fully determined to become a Knight of the White Cross, thy weakness will be aided, thy ignorance guided."

"Oh, Master!" cried Bertrand, starting up, "I am truly so determined, I am ready even now to go with thee and to become thy pupil. Shall I follow thee to thy dwelling?"

"Nay," said the Master. "The way for thee lieth not so. Alone must thou walk. Yet at thy need will I come to thee. Farewell!"

Even as he spoke the last word he had disappeared. But not before Bertrand had caught a glimpse of the White Cross gleaming on his breast, so that he knew he also was a Knight.

The youth went back to the duties of life. Yet in his heart he carried the memory of these things and the hope of winning the cross. His school days passed, and he took the place in the world to which his name and rank entitled him. He endeavored to rule his estate with kindness and justice. He wished to enlighten the people and provide the means of education for their children. In the midst of these occupations, surrounded by congenial companions and loving friends, time passed swiftly and pleasantly. Yet he forgot not the words of the Sage, and he longed to receive and wear the shining cross which should proclaim to all his acceptable service to the Master.

One evening as he walked alone musing on these things, the Sage who had promised to become his teacher stood before him.

"On what dost thou meditate?" said he.

"On the duties of life and the way of their performance. Thou said'st the way of duty led into the Path. Have I not walked in that way?"

"Thou art so walking; but thou hast not yet traveled far."

"What more can I do?"

"Nay, ask not of me. Inquire within. There wilt thou find thy highest counselor, there the kingdom wherein thou art to rule."

"Then I have not yet earned the cross?"

"Not yet," replied the Sage.

Now there was war in the land and Bertrand went into the field. The war was to decide a question of justice and right; so he fought bravely in the cause of truth. Privations and wounds he bore without murmuring. Most of his wealth he gave to sustain the cause. His estates and territories were laid waste and devastated by the enemy, led on by one who had ever been his rival and his most deadly foe. His beloved wife and a young child perished through fright and exposure, so that his heart was wrung with the anguish of bereavement. But at last there was peace, and what men called right prevailed. Bertrand returned to his ruined and desolate home. Bitterly he thought of him who had wrought the ruin of his family, and sought to find means to avenge them.

One night as he sat alone, mourning over the desolation of his life and hopes, the Sage again stood before him.

"O, my Teacher!" cried Bertrand. "Thou findest me indeed changed. Thou hast spoken to me of the kingdom within. Of a truth none other is left to me. And the inner—it also lieth in ruins."

"But canst thou not rebuild?"

"Nay; my losses are beyond repair. And yet could I but gain the cross, I might, perchance, be able to rise and press on. Hast thou brought it?"

"Nay, not so. Thinkest thou it is I who can confer it upon thee? There is but One—even the Master—who can do that."

"Where shall I find that Master? Once more I entreat thee, tell me, that I may arise and go to Him."

"And again I answer thee, seek within."

"And what shall I find there save ruin and desolation?"

"Thou wilt find the Highest. The only road to the Master whose symbol thou would'st wear lieth through toil and suffering and tears. The Kingdom of Heaven is within. When thou hast found it thou wilt also find the Master whom thou seest, for He dwells there."

Then Bertrand went into the councils of the nation and for many years he toiled for the public good. He strove to amend the laws; to render the government equal and just; to aid and uphold the rulers who were least selfish and tyrannical. But he met with envy, ingratitude and injustice. Those who desired to plunder the public hated and feared him. Constantly they schemed and plotted to ruin him in the estimation of the rulers and the world.

At last, worn out with cares of state, saddened and depressed by the malice and want of appreciation and gratitude in those he had so arduously labored to serve, he sought again the solitude of his home.

"If I could have gained and worn the cross it would have secured me attention and respect, and my enemies would not so often have triumphed," he murmured sadly as he walked under the great oak trees.

Then again the Sage stood before him and asked:

"Dost thou still desire the cross?"

"When have I ceased to desire it? But it comes not, and I grow less hopeful."

"Nay, then, thou art nearer to it than formerly. But tell me, in all the years that have passed hast thou toiled and suffered for the cross only? Has no taint of ambition and self-seeking mingled with thy desires? Has not the thought of reward been ever with thee? Nay! hast thou not even thought more of the glory of wearing the cross than of serving the Master who would bestow it upon thee?"

Bertrand remained silent for a while. Then he said:

"Of a truth thou readest my heart more clearly than I myself have done. It may be even as thou sayest."

"Yea, truly it is. I have said to thee, Look within; for there wilt thou find the Kingdom of Heaven. That kingdom is composed of thy subjects, and it is thine to instruct and bring them into obedience. All the desires and passions of humanity are thine,—thy servants if thou wilt train them into obedience and usefulness. But if thou dost neglect and permit them to rule, they will make of thee slave and bondsman. Hast thou not read, 'A man's foes shall be they of his own household?' These are thy household. Make of them trusty servants, or they will become thy most deadly foes. Seest thou now how important it is to conquer thine own kingdom?"

"But this, O Master! is a mighty work."

"Thou sayest. But it is the work of all who would enter the path and wear upon their breasts the emblem of the White Cross."

From this day Bertrand ceased to grieve over the apparent failure of all his schemes. He also ceased to cherish feelings of hatred and revenge toward those who had wronged him, and strove to forgive even those who had wrought the ruin of his house and the destruction of his family.

But this was not a thing to be speedily or easily accomplished. He found that the kingdom within was vaster and more wonderful than all that could be found without. He also found that its subjects were harder to conquer and to keep in subjection than those he had met on the field of battle or in the council chambers of nations. Nevertheless, he would not yield, but kept ever a faithful watch over this kingdom, while busily employed in aiding his neighbors and toiling unceasingly for the welfare of all around him.

Yet many for whom he labored returned him evil for good; and one, the bitter foe who had wrought him so much harm, now openly taunted and reviled him, since he knew that he was striving to walk in the Path and therefore would not return his evil unto himself. And this to Bertrand was the bitterest draught that was pressed to his lips. Again and again he put it aside, declaring that he could not drink. But the thought of the Master would prevail; and a time came when he could listen to his enemy's revilings with calmness and say to him:

"Depart in peace, for thou art my brother, even though thou knowest it not. I will not sin against the Master by failing in love toward thee."

And it came to pass that as he sat one night in his chamber meditating on what he might do to reconcile this foe and turn him toward the Path, the sage was again with him. A smile was on his face and he said in tones full of love and gladness:

"Peace be with thee, my brother."

"Nay," replied Bertrand, "I am but thy pupil."

"Tell me, then," said the sage; "on what dost thou now meditate?"

"On one who is my ancient and most deadly foe."

"And thou wouldst seek revenge?"

"Nay, I would win his love."

"And hast thou ceased to care for the cross, once so highly prized?"

"Nay, Master! but more I prize the winning of my brother."

At that moment the cross of the lodge shone out with such luster that Bertrand's eyes were dazzled by the radiance.

"O, Master!" he cried, "how brightly shines the White Cross upon thy breast! Surely among the knighthood thou art one of the highest."

"Nay, O brother! but look at thine own White Cross! for thou art one of us."

Then Bertrand turned to a large mirror near him and lo! upon his own breast gleamed a cross of glowing light. And it was not of silver; nor was it wrought by any metal nor of precious stones. But it was the pure and lambent flame of love, the white symbol of the Master which each must win for himself, and which no man giveth nor can take away.

STANLEY FITZPATRICK.

THE MERRY GO-ROUNDS.

The girls who were so anxious to have a place for themselves in The Blade, where are they? The letters from the few who were on time with their opinions were published in the "Young Folks" column, and we have been waiting to hear from others, but so far only six more have "done the best they could" to make the girls' column interesting. Of these "Gypsey" favors "Jo," in "Little Women"; "Gwendolen" also admires Miss Alcott's breezy, but loving and faithful "Jo." "Vesta" prefers "Polly Milton," in "The Old Fashioned Girl," by the same author. "Nameless" is one of the very many admirers of "Jane Eyre," by Charlotte Bronte, and "Daisy" places her love in care of dear "Little Nell," the gentle, patient, wise, little heroine of "The Old Curiosity Shop." "Lurley" admits that she has never read very many books, but of those she is familiar with she is inclined to think that the character of "Allison Merle," in Rose Carey's "Aunt Diana" is the best for a girl to follow. "Annie Amelia" prefers "Beth," in "Little Women," and we are very much in sympathy with Annie Amelia, for Beth, who was such a "mother girl," seems to have found the true secret of happiness and of a good life, i.e., to live for others, which is, after all, the only way to gain the lasting love of others and to acceptably do the work we have to do in this life.

We thank these girls for having written such good letters to The Blade, and hope that they will all endeavor to guide their lives by the standards they have chosen, always striving to become better for the example of others, and shall be glad to hear from them again, and from the others, but it really is not very encouraging for the "Girls' Own Corner," when so few will help to keep it up. Now, is it, girls?

Women with long, thick hair find it difficult to keep it in proper order without too frequent washing, which renders it dry and harsh. The following method is effectual and need only be repeated once in two months, if the hair is well brushed each night.

Beat the white of an egg sufficiently to break it, rub this well into the scalp. Wash it off thoroughly with Ivory Soap and warm water, rinse off the soap and when the hair is dry it will be found soft and glossy. Ordinary soaps are too strong, use only the Ivory Soap.

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OUR WONDER COLUMN.

1.—WHO WAS HE?

There was a man of Adam's race,
Who had a certain dwelling place;
Nor heaven above, nor earth below,
Contained another such I know.
For disregard of high command,
He was, pro tem, among the damned;
Three days and nights he staid therein,
With leisure to repent his sin.
Repent he did, with bitter grief;
Repentance brought him quick relief.
He issued from that horrid den,
Once more to teach his fellow-men.
His name I'm sure is known to you,
If you have read your Bible through.

2.—CHARADE.

My first is the name of a boy, and the name of a cat as well;
To my second, please add one letter, and a beast of burden will tell;
My third means "to talk quite idly;" my fourth is a heavy weight;
My whole was a strange boy-poet, whose death in August had date.
MABEL SCOTT.

3.—PRINTER'S PI.

"Het shehigt yb tgare nme drechae dan tkpe,
Ewre tno dottnaie yb nseudd tfhigt;
Tbu ythe ewihl rtihe scnoompins tsple,
Eewr gtnolil dwrpatul hte tihgn."
"EUREKA DISMAL."

4.—A PROGRESSIVE NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

We have been told, that a man of old,
 Made use of my 1, 2, 3,
To hear him o'er a time when sore
 Was the world's extremity.
My 3—4—5, 6—7 and 8,
 Spell out the name of a Western state,
While all the letters named thus far,
 Give you the name of another star
In that old flag, the ensign grand,
 Proudly unfurled o'er our native land.
J. H. NEWELL.

5.—GRANDPA'S PUZZLE.

I'm composed of a cross that stands upon feet,
A circle and line where two half-circles meet;
A triangle on stilts comes next in my suite,
Two semi-circles, and a circle complete;
I'm counted by some folks a very great treat,
But though often "chewed," I am not fit to eat.
"L. W."

6.—"OMITTED RHYME."

A lady at a feast was seen,
Dressed in a robe of silken • • • • •
Bright jewels sparkled in her hair,
And all admired her beauty • • • •
She moved about with stately grace,
Unmindful of her lovely • • • •
The poor she bountifully fed,
Giving to each their share of • • • •
She smiled upon the children there,
And gave them all a generous • • • • •
The young and old, the high and low,
She gave to all, and did • • • • • •
On each and every one the same;
"Sweet Charity," the lady's • • • •
"M. G. T."

7.—QUERY.

Who was Homer?
THE SCHOOL-MISTRESS.

Answers to Puzzles June 8.

1. Alice and Phebe Carey.
2. Aster, caste, caster; ape, nap, nape; cat, sea, seat; lane, plan, plane.
3. When Captain Forbes (4B's) led his forces (4C's) to the West Indies (west in D's) he fed them on hot potatoes (8 O's.)
4. Words—Elastic, fungoid, corrupt, unhitch, sap-wood, silicon, dollies, redress, waspish. Left diagonal, Euripides; right diagonal, Sophocles.
5.—Queen Victoria.
6.—Wave-red—wavered.
7. Sir William Blackstone was noted principally for his four volumes of commentaries of the laws of England. He was born in London, July 10, 1723, and was admitted at the bar in 1746. Honors came speedily to him. He delivered law lectures at Oxford, was a member of Parliament, a "bencher" and solicitor general to the queen. In 1770 he was knighted and made justice of the court of Common Pleas, which place he filled until death overtook him, in 1780. "Ned."

Chat.

A mistake was made in printing Puzzle No. 3; the small letters spelling "west," which should have been put inside the "4 D's" being omitted; consequently, puzzlers sending the solution of the remainder of the puzzle will be credited with it.

"Multanomah":—When more than half of a puzzle is solved correctly, it is credited; especially when the sender is a regular contributor.

"Ernest J. McKay":—Your answers were correct with one exception.

"Lillie West":—Prompt, as usual; and as usual, correct. Your faith in the superiority of your sex does you credit. As to the Reception, we feel that the honor was all on our side. We are glad to learn each puzzler's favorite among the puzzles, in order to suit all tastes as nearly as possible.

"Sid":—You see that "Ned" has taken the Blackstone matter away from you; however, your turn will come next, perhaps.

"G. M." thinks the "Gentlemen's Day" puzzles were easier to solve than those that were printed on "Ladies' Day."

"E. S. Hullo":—Your answers were mostly correct; we hope you will "happen in" again.

The puzzles received thus far for the Fourth of July prize are far superior to the majority of those received at the beginning of the year, when a similar prize was offered.

We congratulate our puzzlers on this fact, and are sure they have followed the advice we gave them when announcing the prize, or else they have discovered for themselves that puzzle-making is something of a science after all.

The Column next week will be devoted to that great American institution, The Combined Circus and Menagerie, where six grown folks make martyrs (?) of themselves throughout the Circus, in order that one small boy may see "the animals" afterward.

Week after next we shall publish the best of the Fourth of July puzzles, announcing at the same time the name of the prize-winner.

THE LAST KISS.

I put by the half-written poem,
 While the pen, idly trailed in my hand,
Writes on. "Had I words to complete it,
 Who'd read it, or who'd understand?"
But the little bare feet on the stairway,
 And the faint, smothered laugh in the hall,
And the eerie-low lisp on the silence,
 Cry up to me over it all.

So I gather it up—where was broken
 The tear-faced thread of my theme,
Telling how, as one night I sat writing,
 A fairy broke in on my dream—
A little, inquisitive fairy—
 My own little girl, with the gold
Of the sun in her hair, and the dewy
 Blue eyes of the fairies of old.

'Twas the dear little girl that I scolded—
 "For it was a moment like this,"
I said, "when she knew I was busy
 To come romping in for a kiss—
Come rowdying up from her mother
 And clamoring there at my knee
For 'one 'ittle kiss for my dolly,
 And one 'ittle uzzer for me.'"

God pity the heart that repelled her,
 And the cold hand that turned her away;
And take from the lips that denied her
 This answerless prayer of to-day!
Take, Lord, from my mem'ry forever
 That pitiful sob of despair,
And the patter and trip of the little bare feet,
 And the one piercing cry on the stair!

I put by the half-written poem,
 While the pen, idly trailed in my hand,
Writes on. "Had I words to complete it,
 Who'd read it, or who'd understand?"
But the little bare feet on the stairway,
 And the faint, smothered laugh in the hall,
And the eerie-low lisp in the silence,
 Cry up to me over it all.
—James Whitcomb Riley.

A Corn Set.

The cover and doylies for hot corn herewith presented are made of white linen embroidered with light yellow and green wash silk. The cover for folding around the corn and one dozen doylies form a complete set. The size of the cover depends on the size of the dish the corn is served on. The embroidery should be on the outside when it is folded around the corn. Seven inches square makes a good-sized doyley. These have fringe half an inch deep around them.

FASHIONABLE FADS.

Black roses are novelties in millinery.

Shot moire antique silks are the latest.

Crinoline seems to have been an idle threat, and all fear of this monstrosity becoming popular is apparently at an end; even the full skirt is modified and its stiffening reduced.

A patent corset, which is combined with a deep belt round the hips, is as becoming to the figure as it is comfortable to wear. The belt can be worn with any corset, and still not push up at the sides.

Wings in brilliants are still fashionable for the hair, while pins mounted in Japanese fashion with enamels, brilliants and colored gems are an expensive novelty just making their appearance.

After the unsuccessful attempt to harmoniously blend all the colors of a gorgeous parrot in one gown, it is a relief to find that the stylish combinations of black and white or black and cream are popular again.

The newest handles for sunshades break forth into blossoms of various kinds. One will have violets, another blush roses, or perhaps buttercups, the flowers are made of some substance which gives them firmness and a natural effect.

A new and extravagant fancy is for chiffon bodices, and they are exceedingly pretty, especially when accordion plaited. Black, white, or any delicate color may be used, plain or with a trimming of lace insertion put on in stripes and also in the form of a yoke. These waists are usually worn with handsome silk or grenadine skirts.

Gloves have an irresistable fascination for every woman who is at all fastidious or cares to bestow a reasonable amount of thought on the detail of good dressing; and every whim can be gratified this season, for there is great variety in styles, while all the delicate colors that are wrought into the summer fabrics can be matched in gloves. Light gray, with broad black stitching, is very fashionable.

Summer shoes are especially light and flexible, with high insteps, long vamps and pointed toes, necessitating a size longer than is usually worn. Satin slippers are used for dancing, and bronze and black kid slippers are much more dressy by narrow crossed straps over the instep, beaded with jet or gold. Browns are the popular shades for tennis shoes, while white and navy blue canvas ties, with kid trimmings, are to be found in great variety. White kid and tan and gray suedes are dressy shoes for indoor wear.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

News of the Week.

The Blade is a newspaper for free American citizens, and under the above head, aims to give, first, those events which are the history and progress of the world for the week—those which every intelligent man needs to know and should know; second, all important political events; and, lastly, the leading minor occurrences that possess interest to every educated and thinking reader.

BUNKER HILL DAY, JUNE 17,

Celebrated With Great Pomp and Ceremony.

Boston, June 17.—The anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill was celebrated to-day in Charlestown by a pageant which eclipsed all previous demonstrations of this kind. The patriotic sentiment doubled, because this is the fiftieth anniversary of the dedication of the Bunker Hill monument. An antique parade conducted by the Carnival association was participated in by all the clubs of Charlestown and many outside. Another parade in the afternoon under the direction of the city committee was participated in by local military organizations, G. A. R. posts, Sons of Veterans, Knights of Labor, firemen, Ancient Order of Hibernians, High School Cadets, marine corps and blue jackets.

JUDAH TOURO.

The Bunker Hill Monument association has lived for seventy years, and the monument stands to-day a memorial of their energy and devotion. Year by year the association meets to stir the patriotic memories of the day, and during the years that have come and gone the most distinguished men of the Old Bay state have added their names to the roll of those bound together in sacred association, as trustees of a noble monument, sacred to the story of a great national battle for liberty and honor. The final successful effort for the collection of funds for the completion of the monument was made by the patriotic women of the country, who held a brilliant ladies' fair at Faneuil and Quincy halls, raising in this way over $30,000. This, with the donations of $10,000 each from Amos Lawrence, of Boston, and Judah Touro, of New Orleans, with other smaller contributions, placed all that was needed in the treasury.

Corner-Stone Laid.

The corner stone of the monument was laid in 1825, on the fiftieth anniversary of the battle, in the presence of Lafayette, who was then the guest of the nation. In 1843 the capstone of the monument was laid, and both occasions were marked by special celebrations, and were rendered notable in history by the great orations delivered by Daniel Webster. The association has held regular annual meetings, each of them being duly celebrated. On the seventy-fifth anniversary of the battle Edward Everett gave one of his eloquent addresses in the shiphouse, in the navy yard. On the hundreth anniversary the celebration was national in its character, representatives from all parts of the Union participating, the oration being given on the battle-field by the president, Gen. Devens.

The triumphant consummation of the project was mainly brought about by the noble benefactions of Amos Lawrence and Judah Touro, which stimulated public generosity when at a low ebb.

Judah Touro.

Judah Touro was born in Newport, R. I., June 16, 1776, a year after the battle of Bunker Hill, and eighteen days before the Declaration of Independence. His father, Rev. Isaac Touro, came from Holland. His maternal uncle, Moses Michael Hays, took him into his counting-house. In 1801 Judah sailed for New Orleans and opened a small store, and soon procured a large New England trade.

As a merchant he was noted for his right honesty, and he was a patriotic citizen and a true friend. At the battle of New Orleans Judah was assigned to the militia, and while carrying ammunition he was struck on the thigh by a 12-pound shot, which tore off a large mas of flesh. Touro was pronounced by the surgeon to be in a dying condition, but his friend Shepherd, one of Commodore Patterson's aides, carried him from the field, nursed him and saved his life. In his will, made in 1854, a few days before his death, he made his friend his executor and residuary legatee. The good old man had a grand funeral and was buried with honors.

HISTORIC WARSHIP HARTFORD

To Be Taken From Mare Island and Commissioned.

Vallejo, Cala., June 20.—The historic warship Hartford, now moored in Rotten Row at Mare Island, where for many years she has been a plaything of the tide, is about to be taken from Rotten Row and put in commission, in accordance with congressional legislation. By a recent act of Congress the Hartford and Kearsarge are to be kept on the active list of warships of the American navy. Before the Hartford is placed in commission she will be stripped and repaired.

It is the intention of the navy department to equip her with six inch rifles for the battery supported by a battery of four-inch rapid-fire rifles. The ship will be totally dismantled and her sail carrying capacity reduced to rig similar to the cruiser Chicago. This change will make the Hartford bark rigged.

NO NEWS FROM YOUNG VERHOEFF

Probability That He Perished Long Since.

Philadelphia, June 14.—The bark Argenta, Capt. Smith, has arrived here today from Ivigtut, Greenland, but brought no news of young Verhoeff, the missing member of the Peary expedition, or of Capt. Lawrence and crew of the bark Platina, which is supposed to have been crushed by the ice in the Arctic regions over a year ago.

The families of these missing men had every hope that with the first arrival from Greenland this year would come news of their missing relatives, but Capt. Smith and his officers heard nothing of the unfortunate people.

The general impression of the natives about Ivigtut is that Verhoeff has long since perished.

COWBOY RACERS AT SIOUX CITY.

Will Reach Chicago Wednesday of Next Week.

Omaha, June 20.—A special from Sioux City says that at 8:05 last night Berry, Middleton and Gillespie registered at that station. There was a great throng to welcome the riders. All are in excellent condition. Berry has gained eight hours on Middleton in the last thirty-six, and is now on even terms with him.

The race has now been on six days, and two fifths of the journey has been covered. At this rate the riders should reach Chicago on Wednesday of next week.

At the Falls.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., June 15.—The special train bearing the Infanta Eulalia and party from Chicago arrived here via the Michigan Central road at 9:10 o'clock last night. At the special request of the princess no formal reception was tendered her.

The hired girls of Chicago's aristocratic suburb, Evanston, have boycotted a number of the most prominent ladies of that suburb, and not only will not work in the households that are under the ban, but are doing all they can to prevent the places being filled.

FOR A FAIR ON SUNDAY.

JUSTICE FULLER OVERRULED FEDERAL COURT

And Remands the Case Back to the Circuit Court—Bunn and Allen Concurred With Fuller.

Chicago, June 17.—Chief Justice Fuller this morning overruled the decision of the Federal Circuit court which issued an injunction restraining the directors from opening the fair on Sunday. He decides for the United States Court of Appeals, and remands the suit to the Circuit court.

Justice Bunn and Allen concurred in the opinion.

The attempt on the part of the government to enforce Sunday closing followed at once the vote of the World's Fair directors on Tuesday, May 23, deciding for a seven-day fair. United States Attorney Milchrist was in Washington and conferred with Attorney General Olney. Returning Mr. Milchrist filed a bill for injunction May 28, the suit being entitled "The United States of America vs. the World's Columbian Exposition, H. N. Higinbotham, D. H. Burnham, Edmund Rice, George R. Davis and Horace Tucker." This is the suit on which the appeal was taken.

Without action the suit went over Sunday until arguments could be heard. A decision in favor of the complainants was rendered by Judge Woods, Jenkins sitting on the Circuit bench, while Judge Grosscup dissented. Application for a supersedeas, pending hearing on an appeal, was made by the defendants, and Chief Justice Fuller granted the order last Saturday staying the effect of the Circuit court decision until an appeal could be heard. This week Justices Fuller, Bunn and Allen have been hearing the appeal.

Settles the Matter.

The decision means to a certainty that the World's Fair will be kept open on Sundays, and settles the case for all time, as an appeal would have to go to the Supreme Court of the United States, which does not meet until October, when the fair will be ended.

BIG CROWD AT THE EXPOSITION.

The Ohio Building and Exhibits in All the Departments Closed.

Chicago, June 19.—Not quite seventy-five thousand people attended the World's Fair Sunday. The exact number was 74,512.

The Ohio building and the exhibits which bear the name of the state in all the buildings on the grounds were tightly closed. The only person visible about the state building was Superintendent Cummins, who was busily engaged in arranging for his departure home.

STATEMENT FROM OFFICIALS.

The World's Fair Made Money During the Month of May.

Chicago, June 16.—The first official statement of the earnings of the exposition during the month of May was made yesterday. Ferd W. Peck, chairman of the finance committee, and Auditor W. K. Ackerman gave out the following: The recent statements published in some of the daily papers regarding World's Fair finances are grossly misleading. The entire expenses of the exposition for May, including pay rolls, were $260,000 less than the amount published as the pay roll alone. The total expenses for May were less than $600,000, or about $19,400 per day, and the total receipts were $720,000, the exposition being open but twenty-seven days. These expenses were much larger than they will be in June or thereafter, owing to the then unfinished condition of grounds and buildings and the work of installation, which is now finished. The expenses are being reduced largely every day.

CONGRESS OF FINANCE BEGINS.

First Meeting Last Night General in Its Character.

Chicago, June 20.—The opening session of the Congress of Commerce and Finance was held last night. It includes the congresses of bankers and financiers, railway companies, boards of trade, insurance, water commerce, mercantile credits and building and loan associations. Senator John Sherman is expected to be among the orators of the congress, and one of the live subjects to be discussed is the silver question. The congress will also discuss the cause of and the best remedy for the evils from which the financial system of the country and the banks are now suffering.

The meeting was general in its character and consisted of the opening address of C. C. Bonney, presidents of the World's Congress auxiliary and address of welcome by Lyman J. Gage. The responses were as follows:

Railway commerce—George R. Blanchard, of the Central Traffic association.

Boards of trade—George F. Stone, secretary Chicago board of trade.

Insurance—John H. Holan, chairman committee on Life Insurance Congress.

Mercantile credits—P. R. Darling, chairman general committee on Congress of Mercantile Credits.

Building and loan associations—Julius Stern, chairman of committee on Congress of Building and Loan Associations.

EIGHTY THOUSAND ATTENDED.

The World's Fair to be Kept Open Until 11 p. m. Hereafter.

Chicago, June 20.—In spite of the fact that it was very warm visitors at the World's Fair did not suffer to any great extent from heat. There was a refreshing breeze all day long from Lake Michigan and it made life pleasant at Jackson park. The attendance was not large, however, and those who ventured out had plenty of elbow room to take in the sights. It was estimated by the bureau of admissions last night that yesterday's attendance would number about 80,000 to 90,000 people. It was about the same as that of Sunday, which was 81,920.

The council of administration decided to keep the World's Fair open every night until 11 o'clock. Heretofore the gates have been opened to visitors only on Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday nights, which have been known as special nights at the fair. Some special feature being prepared for each evening. There has been such a clamor, especially among Chicago people that the council of administration responding to the force brought to bear, held a special session to consider this matter.

It was the general sense of the council that this concession be made to the public, and a resolution to this effect was adopted. Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday nights, however, will continue to be known as special nights, and entertaining features will be devised for the crowds who attend on these evenings. The people of Chicago naturally expect to profit most by this new departure.

BLARNEY STONE AT CHICAGO.

The Historic Article Now on Exhibition There.

Chicago, June 16. The famous Blarney stone, which for centuries occupied a place in the walls of historic old Blarney Castle in Ireland, has arrived at the World's Fair. It was shipped here by Lady Aberdeen and will form one of the attractions of her Irish village. This afternoon it will be placed in the walls of the reproduction of Blarney Castle which forms part of the Irish village, where it may be kissed by all who have the hardihood to be lowered head down to where it is to temporarily rest. The historic old stone will be formally unveiled by Mayor Carter H. Harrison to-morrow. An elaborate programme has been prepared for the event. Speeches will be made, songs sung and Miss Sullivan, the Irish harpist, brought to this country by Lady Aberdeen, will perform on the harp.

A reception was given by the Ohio World's Fair commissioners to ex-President Harrison in the Ohio state building to-day. President Palmer, of the National commission; Major Moses P. Handy, and a number of prominent World's Fair officials were invited to be present. It was an informal reception, but it was largely attended, especially by visitors at the fair from the Buckeye state. A light luncheon was served, after which Gen. Harrison and his daughters went out for another afternoon of sight-seeing.

THE METHODISTS WILL FIGHT.

The Law of God Broken by Sunday Opening.

Chicago, June 19.—If Bishop Merrill's authority is good the Methodists of the world will fight the World's Columbian Exposition because of the Sunday opening feature. He says the general commission of the denomination will issue a manifesto next Thursday withdrawing the Methodist exhibits from the fair within the week and asking the 5,000,000 members of the church to keep away from the White City week days as well as Sundays. The order to be issued he declares is nothing short of a complete boycott of the Exposition. And the bishop predicts that the other Christian denominations will follow the example set by the followers of Wesley, and that the enterprise will suffer financially from the defections. Bishop Merrill is chairman of the committee under whose authority the Methodist church exhibits were placed within the fair. He was seen by a reporter at his home, No. 876 West Monroe street, yesterday.

BISHOP MERRILL.

Exhibits to be Withdrawn.

"I do not want to be quoted on Sunday," he said, "but for the sake of keeping the matter from misinterpretation I will say that, without a doubt the exhibits will be withdrawn shortly. At 2 p. m. next Thursday there will be a meeting of the general commission of the Methodist Church of the World in the rooms of the Methodist Book Concern, No. 57 Washington street. The business of the commission will be to act on the World's Fair matter and draw up a manifesto stating our position. The commission was appointed by the general conference of the church and represents 5,000,000 church members. The members of the commission comprise the leading spirits of the church throughout the United States. It will give forth an utterance that will stir the world."

"Are you certain, Bishop, that the commission will decide to withdraw?"

"Certainly! The Methodist church will never allow itsself to be a party to an Exposition that breaks the law of God. Of course, I am not a prophet, and cannot tell in advance what will happen, but I know the opinions of the ministers on the commission well enough to say with the equivalent of certainty that the Methodist church will have nothing to do with the Fair while it is open Sundays."

"What do you expect the Fair to lose by your withdrawal?"

What the Fair Will Lose.

"The book concern exhibits, the Freedman's bureau work, the educational displays, the entire Biblical and religious works will be taken from the buildings. In short, all we have there will be moved out. However, that is but a small amount of what the Fair will lose. In our manifesto it will be laid on the consciences of our people to stay away from an exposition that defies the laws of God. Millions of Methodists the world over in response to that manifesto will cease to patronize the Fair. The Methodist church will not be alone in the movement. I have it on good authority that other denominations will adopt measures equally radical, if not more so. That means that the World's Fair will be a financial failure. Opening the gates was the most disastrous financial step the authorities could have taken. The Methodist church is grief-stricken beyond measure, not alone because the Fair is open on the Lord's day, but because the world has learned that the business men of Chicago who have been supposed to be the soul of honor have broken all that is held sacred and honorable in business methods."

World's Fair Attendance.

Chicago, June 16.—Paid admissions to the World's Fair on the days named:

Opening day	128,965
First open Sunday	77,212
Decoration day	115,578
June 1	39,024
June 2	51,366
June 3	55,558
Second Sunday	56,760
June 5	59,651
June 6	78,715
June 7	69,374
June 8	135,281
June 9	61,208
June 10	72,839
Third Sunday	71,213
June 12	77,916
June 13	97,390
June 14	83,452
June 15	*193,000
Total to date	2,200,921

—*Total attendance.

Council of administration refused to give the number of unpaid admissions. Estimated paid attendance is 145,000.

German Day at the Fair.

World's Fair Grounds, Chicago, June 15.—Melodious chimes of bells rang out a glorious welcome to the in-coming hosts of music-loving patriotic German armies at the beautiful "White City" in Jackson Park this morning. Never did the white palaces of the fair look more beautiful, and never did they entertain a more joyous, pleasure-loving crowd. It is "German day" at the World's Fair, and Teutons from far and near assembled in thousands to make it the greatest holiday the white city has yet seen.

SPECIAL HALF-FARE RATES.

Railroads at Last Coming to Their Senses.

New York, June 14.—The Times says: A proposition to make a half fare rate for special excursions to the World's Fair will be laid before the general passenger agents of the Trunk Line association at their meeting in this city next Tuesday. The sentiment in favor of cheaper rates to enable persons of moderate means to see the great fair in Chicago is quite general among the Eastern railroad men.

The action of the Central Traffic association in authorizing a half fare ticket from points within its territory to Chicago and return, meets with much favor. Following is the language of the resolution adopted by the Central Traffic roads a few days ago:

"That special train excursions, which shall consist of coaches only, be run and alternated to Chicago and return by the various lines in interest from common points in the territory of the Central Traffic association at a rate per capita not less than one fare based on the highest rate for limited tickets by the route traveled. Tickets of a special form shall be used on all such trains, which shall also be plainly printed, good for continuous passage to Chicago only on such special trains, and to a continuous return passage on such special trains on in coaches attached to any regular train for a period not exceeding a limit of four days, including date of sale. Such tickets shall not be good in parlor or sleeping cars in either direction. The foregoing shall take effect after the necessary details are satisfactorily agreed upon, but not earlier from starting points than June 14."

STRUCK A BLOW AT TRUSTS.

Judge McConnell and the Preservers' Association.

Chicago, June 14.—Judge McConnell hit the trusts a hard rap, particularly the Preservers' trust, so-called. The American Preserves association, a corporation representing the trust, is litigating with a recalcitrant member of the trust, Andrew D. Bishop. In overruling a demurrer by the association in the case, Judge McConnell said no court of record should lend its legal operations to further the interests and carry out the purpose of a trust.

"To my mind the corporation known as the American Fruit Preservers' association is but the agent of the trust, and as such the same illegality attaches to it as to the principal concern." As the case now stands the association has been granted three days in which to reply to Bishop. In case the association abides by its demurrer, the case will be appealed to a higher court. The Preservers' trust controls a majority of the canning interests in Washington, Boston, New York, Chicago, Detroit, Davenport and St. Louis. Its capital stock is but $600,000. It, however, has the privilege of increasing the capital stock at any time to $15,000,000.

AWFUL DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY IN MINNESOTA.

Boarding Camps and Mining Towns Wiped Out of Existence by the Flames—Lives Thought to be Lost.

Virginia, Minn., June 20.—The gross loss from the fire here yesterday is not less than $1,000,000, and the insurance is estimated at $300,000.

There is no positive evidence that any persons perished in the flames, but some bones were discovered in the ruins which several people thought were the remains of a woman. All the leading business houses were located on Chestnut street. Not a single building remains. Further north, in the residence portion, not a building was left standing. Along, and north of Maple street, between the railroad tracks and the western limits of the city, thirty buildings are standing. Two or three fellows were caught kindling fires in several of the houses.

In the confusion all escaped. Capture would have followed by lynching. At the Commodore and Franklin mines, the engine houses and offices were burned, as were also those at Ohuo and Mesaba Moutain mines.

Lost Their Implements.

Burk's camp was totally destroyed, and all the Jounes and Rouchelie mines, and all the improvements were consumed. At the New England mine the boarding camp was burned. Yesterday Virginia had not less than 2,000 inhabitants. Last evening fully 700 people went away on the Masaba train. All are practically homeless.

At 11 o'clock two wagon loads of tents and provisions had been landed here by the teamsters from the grading camps.

The Mesaba trains bring liberal supplies of provisions, but it is barely adequate, and must necessarily be followed up by further aid.

There was another fire about 1 o'clock Monday afternoon. It started west of the Mesaba tracks on the south of the town site, jumped the tracks and ran up the east side towards the passenger depot, but died out.

No details of the fire at Merritt has been received, but it is stated that two-thirds of the town has been destroyed.

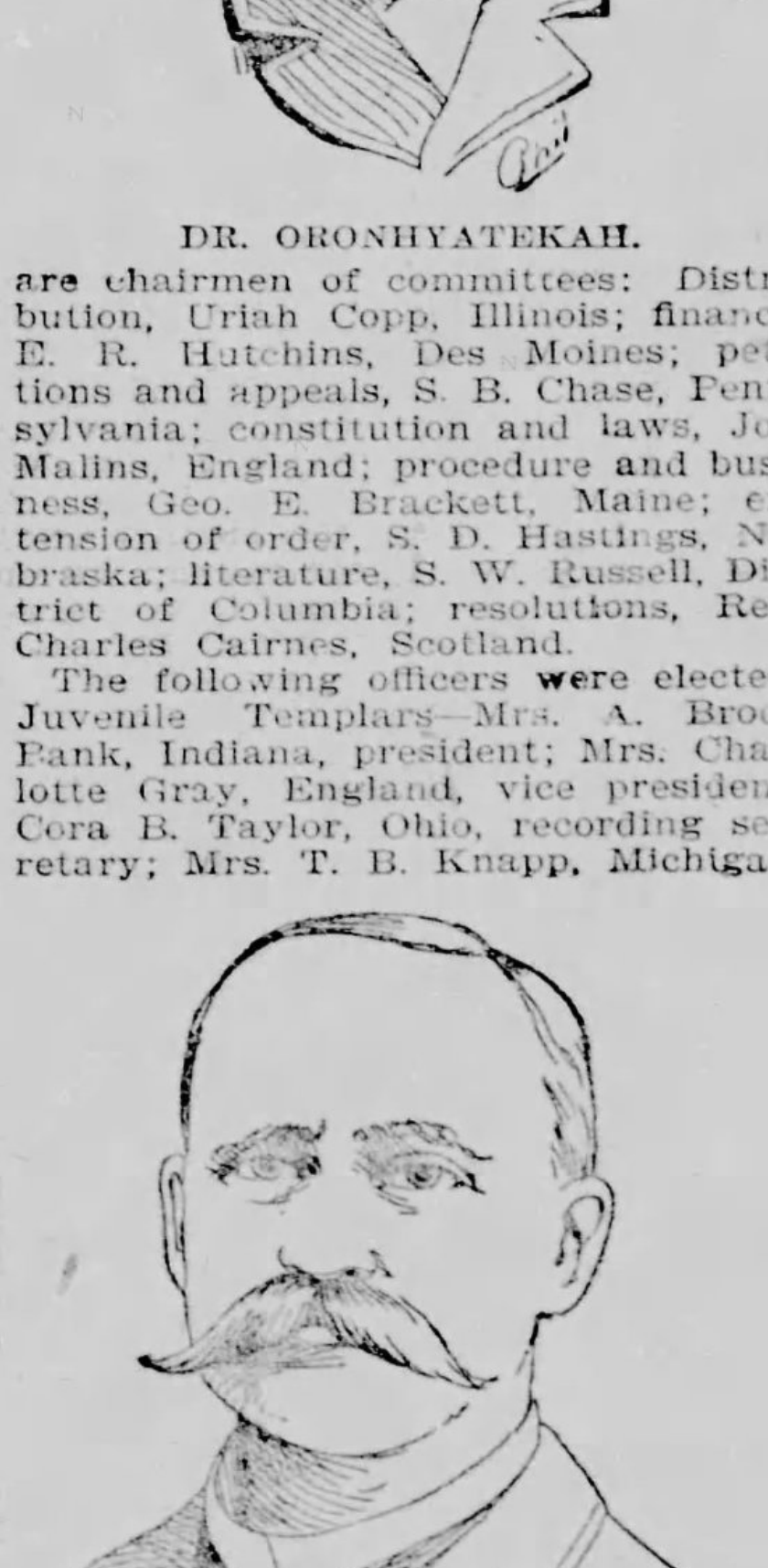
CONVENTION OF GOOD TEMPLARS.

Committees Appointed and Officers Elected.

Des Moines, Iowa, June 14.—At a meeting of Good Templars' international convention, Grand Templar Oronhyatekha presided. The following session was devoted to the appointment of committees. The following are chairmen of committees: Distribution, Uriah Copp, Illinois; finance, E. R. Hutchins, Des Moines; petitions and appeals, S. B. Chase, Pennsylvania; constitution and laws, Jos. Malins, England; procedure and business, Geo. E. Brackett, Maine; extension of order, S. D. Hastings, Nebraska; literature, S. W. Russell, District of Columbia; resolutions, Rev. Charles Cairnes, Scotland.

DR. ORONHYATEKAH.

The following officers were elected: Juvenile Templars—Mrs. A. Brook Bank, Indiana, president; Mrs. Charlotte Gray, England, vice president; Cora B. Taylor, Ohio, recording secretary; Mrs. T. B. Knapp, Michigan, corresponding secretary; Mrs. E. M. Remington, Iowa, treasurer; Rev. John Cairnes, Scotland, chaplain.



F. B. PARKER, GRAND SECRETARY.

condition. The receipts during two years were $39,046.76, of which $5,467.54 remains in the treasury.

Verbal reports from various districts were made showing the order to be in good condition with a total membership including juveniles of 583,443. The proposition to consolidate grand lodges in the southern states, colored and white, was defeated.

SEC. HUMPHREY RE-ELECTED.

Committee of the League of Republican Clubs Adjourned.

Chicago, June 17.—The Republican National League will make its headquarters in Chicago, and Secretary A. B. Humphrey is retained in his office. The first was not unexpected, but the second was a surprise, for Mr. Humphrey had tendered his resignation, and it was only possible to remove the headquarters from New York by his emphatic refusal to serve any longer.

When the executive committee reached the question of headquarters an informal ballot showed one vote for St. Louis, three for New York, four for Washington and ten for Chicago, then Chicago was unanimously selected by a formal vote.

The election of officers occurred with the opening of the afternoon session. The candidates were: James F. Burke, of Pennsylvania; William E. Roley, of Kentucky; Henry E. Tiepka, of Rhode Island; Thomas H. McKee, of Washington; ex-Congressman Allen, of Michigan.

A canvass of the probable result showed that the result would be a deadlock, several efforts to consolidate proving futile, and by common consent all candidates withdrew insisting upon the re-election of Mr. Humphrey. That gentleman protested, but the committee disregarded his protest, and Mr. Humphrey was re-elected. He was finally induced to accept, and will remove from New York to Chicago. The election of a treasurer was referred to the sub-executive committee, and at 5 o'clock the general committee adjourned subject to call. President Tracy will soon appoint the members of the sub-executive committee, which will consist of 15 members.

COLUMBIAN QUARTER DOLLARS.

First of Them Coined at the Philadelphia Mint.

Philadelphia, June 14.—The coinage of the Columbian souvenir quarter dollars was begun at the United States in this city, Tuesday afternoon. On the stroke of 1 o'clock the first piece was struck. It came from the press an excellent specimen, and fully up to the superior class of the work done at the mint. The first, 400th, 1,492d and 1,892d pieces will be forwarded to the board of lady managers of the World's Fair with certificates stating that they are such.

The remainder of the 40,000 pieces coined, all of which will be "proof," will be kept at the mint until an order shall be received from Washington ordering their transfer to the woman's department of the Columbian Exposition.

LIZZIE BORDEN ACQUITTED.

The Jury Out But a Very Short Time.

New Bedford, Mass., June 20.—4 p. m.—The jury has just brought in a verdict of "not guilty" in the case of Lizzie Borden.

New Bedford, June 20.—Ex-Governor Robinson, for the defense, closed his argument in the Borden trial last night. It was the general sentiment after he had concluded, that the jury accepting the evidence, and his argument, would acquit the defendant.

There was less of a jam outside the court house this morning, although at the opening of court there were as many people in the room as at any time during the session. Miss Borden entered the room at 8:55, and Governor Robinson took a seat behind her and engaged in conversation until court opened, at 9 o'clock. The jury was polled and the district attorney picked up the thread of his argument where he dropped it last night. He congratulated the jury upon the near approach of the end. The counsel who opened the cause for the defense said motive was a part of the government's cause, but the speaker said this was not so.

District Attorney's Argument.

"Motives are neither adequate nor even tolerable unless considered in connection with the crime. The motives of mankind as are inscrutable as are the ways of Divine Providence. It does afford satisfaction to our reasoning to have discovered that there were unfortunate conditions in that family from which we can suspect even the malice existing. I have called your attention to the way in which they lived under the same roof. It impresses me deeply as I am sure it did you. The malice was all before the fact, the wickedness, the ingratitude had gone on under that roof for many, many months. Because the lips of those who do know are sealed in death we don't know but that some new phase had come up in the family life adding to the feeling of malice and jealously existing in this woman.

"There may be that in this case which would show us that Lizzie Borden did not plan to kill her father, and I hope so. But it was not Lizzie Andrew Borden who came down those stairs to meet her father, but a murderess, transformed from the ties of affection to the most consummate, cruel being ever known. She came down to meet that stern old man who loved his daughter, but who also loved his wife, and the one man above all who would know who had killed his wife, and when she came down stairs she came to meet Nemesis. He knew too much of the family relations and she did not dare to let him live. When she came down stairs it was her father she met, but it was also the husband of the step-mother whom she hated."

Sent to the Jury.

The district attorney finished summing up by the state at 12:45 p. m. and the jury was immediately charged by Judge Mason. After the charge the jury retired with the fate of Lizzie Borden in its keeping.

WILL COST FIFTY MILLION.

How the Nicaragua Canal is to be Built.

New York, June 14.—The Herald says: Commander H. C. Taylor, of the United States navy, who has just returned from Spain, where he went on a diplomatic errand for the government, has submitted to the directory of the Nicaragua Canal company a plan looking to the early inauguration and completion of the enterprise. The commander was formerly vice president and general manager of the canal, but has not been actively connected with the enterprise since 1890.

"The plan," he said yesterday at the University club, "is nothing more or less than the building of the great waterway by the people of the United States themselves in their individual capacities as investors and capitalists, and not through the action of their legislatures or money centers.

"The carefully revised estimates of the engineers place the cost of the canal at $50,000,000, but there are such large contingent estimates that this sum should not be exceeded. The $20,000,000 to be raised by the propaganda is simply to put the project on its feet. The $20,000,000 would be raised by the sale of bonds, the interest of which will be guaranteed by the canal company, and will not be less than 6 per cent, or perhaps 7 per cent.

"The money to be raised by the propaganda is to be applied to the construction of the canal at once. It is to be built, and built quickly. If we can not build a 30-foot canal we will build a 25-foot one. We will have a canal that will admit of ships passing through it from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and vice versa, by the year 1900. The great idea of the propaganda is to build the canal, and it will be built."

CARAVELS IN THE ST. LAWRENCE

Received at Quebec in a Royal Way by Officials.

Quebec, June 16.—The Spanish caravels were detained at River Du Loup Thursday. They were expected at Grosse Isle quarantine at 9 o'clock, but the pilot in charge did not care to pass St. Roch Traverse, a narrow channel, rendered dangerous by the wind blowing against the current. The caravel Santa Maria steered back, and there was great danger of her grounding on the ledge. The flood tide was awaited to pass it.

At 2 o'clock the United States cruiser Newark and the caravels were signalled from L'Islet and the Spanish consul went out on the steamer Anglesea to meet them. The stately Newark hove in sight, her white hull and trimmed yards eliciting much admiration. Immediately after her followed the Santa Maria with foresail and main-gallant topsail set. The tug Lord Stanley followed with Pinta and Nina in tow. The three caravels waved the standard of Spain.

On approaching, the steamer which bore the members of the Spanish consulate, the Newark dipped her ensign. Similar marks of respect were shown by the steamers as the caravels drew in sight of the heights of Quebec. Several persons boarded the Santa Maria as she entered the harbor and the Spanish commander received everybody in a royal way. The Santa Maria was moored at Queen's wharf, where thousands were awaiting her arrival. The Spanish officers were amazed at the reception which was given them.

Caravels at Montreal.

Montreal, Que., June 20.—The Spanish caravals arrived here Monday afternoon, and were given an enthusiastic welcome. The party will leave Tuesday for Chicago.

Society of Cincinnati.

Boston, June 17.—The last sessions of the meetings of the Society of the Cincinnati were held at the statehouse. It was voted not to change the motto of the society, also not to accept the resignation of Hon. Hamilton Fish, the president general. These officers were chosen: President general, Hon. Hamilton Fish, of New York; vice-president general, Robert M. McLane, of New Jersey; treasurer general, John Schuyler, of New York; secretary general, Asa B. Gardner, of Rhode Island; assistant secretary general, Thomas P. Lownds, of South Carolina.

Official returns show that less than eight per cent of the Chinese in the U. S. have registered.

Baron Fava was presented to the President by Secretary Gresham under his new title as ambassador from Italy.

The Jews of America have a scheme on foot to build a grand monument, expressive of their appreciation of American institutions.

It is alleged that in the preparation of the Russian treaty, the American representatives were overreached by the Russian government.

The strike of quarrymen at Lamont, Ill., is over, the men agreeing to resume work at $1.50 per day, the same wages they received before the strike.

Gen. Alger is quoted as saying that he would like to see a thorough investigation of the pension bureau. He thinks the present administration honest in its purpose.

Ambassador Bayard will investigate the case of Capt. Miner, U. S. A., buried for life in a British prison for murder. His salary is still being paid by the War department.

The acting secretary of the navy has accepted the new cruiser New York as a result of her successful trial. By today's action the builders of the vessel will receive about $700,000.

Acting Secretary of the Navy McAdoo has ordered the court defense ship Monterey to proceed from San Francisco to Portland to participate in the celebration on July 4 of the opening of the Great Northern railroad.

ARMY BILL WILL PASS

GOVERNMENT WILL HAVE A GOOD MAJORITY.

No Appeal to the Country to be Made Until After the Second Balloting—The New Reichstag.

London, June 19.—The Berlin correspondent of the Daily News says:

"There can not be the slightest doubt that the army bill will be passed with a good majority."

The Standard's Berlin correspondent expresses the same opinion, somewhat less emphatically.

Berlin, June 19.—As was expected, the latest returns have increased steadily the list of members upon whom the government can rely for support. While the victories of the Social Democrats have been regarded with alarm, their immediate effect upon the fate of the army bill will be more than offset by the losses of Richter Radicals.

After four hours in conference yesterday afternoon the ministers who had met the chancellor to discuss the results of the election, decided that, in view of the recent returns it would be superfluous and inexpedient to issue an appeal to the country before the second ballot.

The candidates elected number two hundred and fifteen. Of these one hundred and one will vote for the army; one hundred and fourteen against it. In the following list by parties, the anti-Semitic Conservatives are included with the Conservatives, and the Independents are treated as members of the parties with which they affiliate in the Reichstag:

Liberal Clericals, 68; Social Democrats, 29; Conservatives and Agrarians, 44; National Liberals, 18; Radical Unionists, who favor the bill, 4; Poles, 12; Free Conservatives, 10; Clericals, favorable to the bill, 11; Alsatians, 7; South German Democrats, 4; anti-Semite, 3 (two of them favoring the bill); Bavarian Agrarians, 2; Guelphs, 1; Danes, 1; Bavarian Separatists, 1; Richterists, none.

Among the candidates in the 181 new ballots there will be 10 Poles; 53 Conservatives; 9 Agrarians; 7 Free Conservatives; 72 National Liberals; 30 Clericals; 77 Social Democrats; 11 Radical Unionists; 35 Richterists; 16 anti-Semites and 8 Guelphs.

The Reichstag which was dissolved on May 6 started in with ten party divisions, including the so-called "fractions-lose," or Independents, and ended up with thirteen or fourteen, the German Liberals dividing up into factions and the National Liberals and Social Democrats intensifying the divisions in their own ranks.

R. VON BENNINGSEN.

The vote by which the famous army bill was defeated was 210 to 162, but this was owing altogether to the action of the Kaiser himself, who refused to sanction the Caprivi compromise.

It is now understood that if the new Reichstag fails pass the army bill, the Kaiser will declare it a law, and a revolution may not be among the improbabilities.

OFFERED A THRONE FOR SALE.

Coldblooded Proposition Made by Liliuokalani.

Honolulu, June 10.—Via San Francisco, June 19.—It is more plainly evident that Queen Liliuokalani intended to sell her thone to the highest bidder. The following is the proposition she made some time since:

If no official consideration for myself or said Kaiulani shall, in the opinion of my said attorneys, be obtainable from the United States of America, then and thereupon he is authorized in such case to arrange and agree upon such pecuniary considerations, benefits and advantages as can or may be secured for myself and family, and for said Kaiulani from the United States of America, and ascertain whether the same shall be in the form of payment at one time of a sum of money to myself and said Kaiulani, or in payments of stated sums of money annually, or oftener, for a fixed term of years, or for a fixed period or period of years.

This cold-blooded proposition leaves out of account all the people who have stood by her through her troubles, and the publication of the terms by which she agreed to barter her birthright for coin has ruined her prestige. As one of the leading papers says, the intent and purpose of the document may be summed up in the three words, "cash on delivery." The organ of the provisional government, which publishes this precious document exclusively, devotes a long double-leaded leader to it, exulting over the disclosures that reveal the queen's mercenary character. It points out that she made no stipulation for civil rights or lands for the poor Hawaians, and that all she thought of was "consideration and provision" for herself, her family and Kaiulani.

THE MONKS WERE SACRILEGIOUS

Sensational State of Affairs in a Russian Monastery.

St. Petersburg, June 16.—The church of the Chudov monastery, which is within the walls of the Kremlin, was recently robbed of a vast amount of plate, money and gems. The plate had just been used in the ceremonies attendant upon the reception of the Czar, and had not been returned to the vaults, where it was usually kept. The property and money taken amounted in value to between 2,500,000 and 3,000,000 roubles. To-day all the monks belonging to the monastery were arrested. A search of the cells occupied by the monks revealed that they had perpetrated the robbery. Secreted in the cells were found diamonds and other gems, which had been hastily torn from their settings, holy robes, and the missing holy vessels made of precious metals.

A charge of sacrilege has been made against the monks. This is the crime that is punishable in Russia with the most severe penalties. It is probable that many of the culprits will be banished to Siberia for life. Aside from the scandal arising from the robbery and arrests, another cause for gossip has been given through the fact that the police, in searching the monastery for the stolen property, learned beyond dispute that a number of women had been living secretly with the monks for a considerable time.

DISCOURAGING PERU REPORTS.

Proposed Uprising by Ex-President Pierola.

Lima, Peru, June 17.—The political situation in Peru is very discouraging. Rumors of the proposed uprising by ex-President Pierola, who is planning to overthrow the present government and proclaim himself dictator, have caused alarm.

Great Britain, through its minister, has summoned the war ship Melpomene to Callao, and the government of Chile, also alarmed, has ordered the cruiser Almirante Cochrane to the seaport nearest the capital.

Owing to disquieting rumors commerce is alarmed, trade paralyzed and the customs revenues diminished. The resources of the government have been crippled by the monthly payment of 5,000 pounds to the Peruvian corporation under its contract.

An evidence of the intensity of feeling was given this afternoon. Dr. Barriga, editor of a political paper, was shot at in the principal street of this city. He was not hurt, but two policemen were wounded by the shots fired. This is the third attempt to assassinate Dr. Barriga. Congress should meet in preliminary session July 15, but it is doubtful if that body will be called together.

New Gun Invented.

Paris, June 17.—M. Turpin, the inventor of Malinite, has invented a new gun which can be carried on a high wagon. In a quarter of an hour it can discharge 25,000 projectiles over an area of 22,000 square metres. At the distance of 3,326 yards he declares that none of the present armor plates on fortification is capable of resisting it.

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TALKING SEAL.

The Counsel for Great Britain is Still Arguing.

Paris, June 15.—Sir Richard Webster, of counsel for Great Britain, combated before the Bering sea tribunal of arbitration the American regulations for the seal fisheries. He devote dparticular attention to the proposal made by the United States to forbid pelagic sealing east of the meridian of 18 degrees. Sir Richard, in the course of his argument, declared that seals were found throughout Bering sea from Alaska to Asia. There was absolutely nothing to show that these seals were not Russian.

At this point Lord Hannon, one of the British arbitrators, interposed with the remark that although the male seals were able to fast during the breeding season owing to their surplus fat, no evidence had been submitted to the tribunal to prove that female seals were able to live upon their surplus fat during the nursing season.

Paris June 16.—Mr. Richard Webster, of counsel for Great Britain, continued his argument before the Bering sea tribunal of arbitration. In the course of his address he protested against the assertion that the killing of female seals was a crime per se. He declared that the language used by Mr. F. R. Coudert, of counsel for the United States, in his speech to the court regarding the slaughter of female seals, and other contentions of American counsel were exaggerated. Sir Richard maintained that no pup seals died on the Pribyloff islands from starvation, owing to their mothers being killed at sea. Neither the government nor the Alaska Commercial company's agents had testified to any abnormal increase in the death of pup seals between 1884 and 1890, as the Americans declared had been the case.

Sir Richard read from the evidence to prove that seals were not bound to go upon land in order to shed their coats. He declared that the United States claimed more protection through regulations than property rights would give them. America, he said, must prove that all the seals returned to the Pribyloff islands, whereas, as a matter of fact, male seals that were too old for breeding purposes, and barren seals never return to the islands, even if they were not caught by pelagic hunters. Numbers of seals were thus lost to the trade.

Paris, June 17.—Sir Richard Webster, of counsel for Great Britain, continued his argument before the Bering Sea court of arbitration. He contended that the decrease in the seal herd was due to the scarcity of bull seals, the lessened number of males being due to the excessive killing at the Pribyloff islands. The decrease, he said, in the herds began before the pelagic industry arose.

Sir Richard quoted from the reports made by Mr. Henry W. Elliott and other reports made to the United States government to show that since 1882 the number of bull seals in the herd was not sufficient to properly produce the species.

Sir Richard advanced as a further reason for the decrease in the number of seals that the scarcity was caused by the excessive killing and repeated drivings on the islands. If the killing done by pelagic hunters was responsible for the decrease it would be the rule for them to market large skins, whereas it was difficult for pelagic hunters to obtain large skins. The report made by Mr. Elliott, Sir Richard declared, was an honest one, and the arbitrators ought to read it and judge for themselves.

WILL COMPROMISE.

The Pope Said to be Alarmed at the State of Affairs in America.

Rome, June 15.—The newspaper organs of the Vatican are silent in regard to the alleged encyclical on the school question sent or to be sent to the American bishops.

The Correriere Di Napoli says that the publication of the text of the encyclical has been delayed, owing to the fact that the Vatican authorities have received notification that it will be coldly received by a majority of the clergy in the United States. Mgr. Satolli, the papal ablegate in the United States, has, the paper says, explained to the pope the difficulties he is meeting in America.

The Correriere Di Napoli adds that the rebellion among the American clergy has deeply impressed the Vatican officials with the necessity of pursuing a conciliatory policy. The pope will instruct Mr. Satolli to confer with Cardinal Gibbons for the purpose of devising some method of affecting a compromise between the two elements.

To Abolish Deportation to Siberia.

Vienna, June 14.—The newspapers here report that the Czar intends to promulgate a ukase on January 1 abolishing deportation to Siberia, and extending the same judicial procedure which obtains in Russia proper to Siberia with the exception of trial by jury. The supposed reforms, however, are too progressive and far-reaching in character to meet with general credence.

Raging at Mecca.

London, June 16.—The latest advices from Mecca, where cholera is raging, show that there have been 350 deaths from the disease during the past five days.

Deaths from Cholera.

London, June 15.—There have been four deaths from choleraic causes at Cette, in France, since Friday. At Mecca, in Arabia, during the same period there were [illegible]

ARBITRATION DISCUSSED.

Gladstone Thinks It an Effective Way to Maintain Peace.

London, June 17.—In the House of Commons Mr. Gladstone in reply to a question intimated that there would be no public holiday on the occasion of the marriage of the Duke of York with the Princess May of Teck.

Mr. W. R. Cremer, member for Shoreditch, moved that the House, having learned that the United States Congress had authorized the President to conclude treaties or arbitration, expressed the hope that the government would open negotiations with the view to refer all differences to arbitrators.

Mr. Gladstone suggested a modification of the resolution by the substitution of the words "that the House of Commons, cordially sympathizing with the purpose in view, hopes that her majesty's government will lend a ready co-operation to the government of the United States." Mr. Gladstone congratulated Mr. Cremer upon the finding a chance to strike in behalf of humanity.

He reviewed the history of the arbitration movement, and reminded the House of President Harrison's address to the Methodist council, in which the President spoke of the limitations of international arbitration and the impossibility of applying it to the feuds of aggrandizement. The Bering Sea tribunal bore testimony, he said, to the earnest attention given to the question in America. After touching upon his own idea of a central tribunal with great powers, Mr. Gladstone concluded with an eloquent appeal for moderation of claims as the most effective means of preserving peace. The resolution as amended by Mr. Gladstone was unanimously adopted.

CONDITION OF JEWS IN RUSSIA.

Russian Laws Claimed to be Necessary for Protection.

New York, June 15.—The Times says: "The Russian laws enacted against the Jews, which have resulted in driving many of them out of the country, are necessary to protect the Russians," said Pierre Botkine, secretary of the Russian legislation, to a reporter.

"The Jews are cleverer than the Russians. They are shrewder business men and keener in intellect, and if they were admitted to the schools freely they would outrank the Russians in all particulars. It is because of this need of protecting the Russian citizens from the Jews, who are really immigrants, that these edicts have been made. From the broad standpoint of the world this is not the right spirit, but the edicts are made for Russians to protect the real citizens of the empire."

Build a Ship Canal.

London, June 15.—The town council of Bruges, in Belgium, has resolved to subsidize a company to the extent of 2,000,000 francs, for the construction of a ship canal to connect the city with the North sea. The object is to restore Bruges to her old-time commercial importance, and make her a rival to Antwerp, Ghent and other cities in the low countries having similar artificial waterways.

War is Inevitable.

Auckland, N. Z., June 15.—Advices received from Samoa announce the Malietoa is still refusing to compromise with his rival, has directed the government forces to advance and enforce Mataafa's submisson to him. War is believed to be inevitable. Mataafa is personally very popular, and has numerous devoted adherents.

The dispute concerning Pope's Folly island is to be settled by Prof. Mendenhall, of the geodetic survey, and Commissioner King on the part of Great Britain.

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WASHINGTON.

GRESHAM AND FAIR SAMOA.

Malietoa Appeals to the United States Government.

Washington, June 16.—Secretary Gresham has got another diplomatic tangle on his hands. This time it is the Samoan Islands. He has received advices that war is imminent there and that a rebellion has broken out against the existing government of which King Malietoa is the head. Comparative quiet prevailed on the islands so long as the dethroned monarch, Mataafa, was kept out of his kingdom. It appears now, however, that he has returned to Samoa for the purpose of regaining his throne. All his old adherents and many new recruits have rallied under his standard and have begun operations against the powers that be.

That his following is strong and menacing is evidenced by the fact that the reigning king, Malietoa, has appealed to the representatives of the tripartite alliance to protect him in accordance with the treaty concluded between the United States, Great Britain and Germany, and assist him in driving the usurper, Mataafa, from his territory.

The situation has reached a critical stage, and the President and Secretary Gresham are in frequent conference as to the policy of this government in the matter. The United States is pledged to assist in preserving the autonomy of the islands, but at present is hardly in a position to do very much in that direction. The only naval vessels anywhere near Samoa are the Boston and Adams at Hawaii, and there is no means of communication with them except by steamer from San Francisco, and even if that could be accomplished, it would take at least five days to make the trip from Honolulu to Samoa.

BOOMING HON LARRY T. NEAL.

The Philadelphia Press Dares the Democracy to Nominate Him.

Washington, June 14.—(Special.)—The Democratic nomination for governor of Ohio, and its bearing upon national questions, continues to be a question of much interest here. Ex-Governor Campbell is expected to arrive here to-day, and will probably have consultations with President Cleveland and others high in Democratic ranks. The greatest interest is felt as to the attitude of the Democracy of Ohio on the tariff question.

It is felt by both sides that in order to be consistent Democrats must select some such man as ex-Congressman Hurd or Lawrence Neal, and that the fight will therefore be a straight forward, open one between protection and free trade.

Republicans are inclined to welcome the issue, and their chief fear seems to be that the Democrats will not come up to the scratch, either with a free trade candidate or platform.

To-day's Philadelphia Press, perhaps the most consistent Republican paper in the East, with the possible exception of the New oYrk Tribune, closes a long editorial on the subject by saying:

"The Democrats of Ohio expect to assail Governor McKinley as a protectionist. Let them do it under a leadership about which there is no subterfuge.

"Let them make a clean issue by the nomination of Lawrence T. Neal.

"The contest would then command national attention. Its conclusion would have same meaning."

WHAT THEY THINK.

Both Democrats and Republicans Have Eyes on Ohio.

Washington, June 19.—Washington politicians are watching the results of the election in Ohio with great interest and great anxiety. One of the most prominent Ohio Democrats in Washington said to The Blade correspondent to-day:

"The Ohio election is going to mean a great deal to our party this year, whichever way it may go. If it goes against us, the people will interpret it as evidence that voters are dissatisfied with the Democratic administration, both as to the condition of the finances and the distribution of offices, to say nothing of the dissatisfaction which will follow the reductions in the pension list. If the Democrats are successful, it will be even worse for the Republicans than a defeat on our side would be to us. The Republicans have staked everything on their campaign.

"By the renomination of McKinley, they make the tariff issue again the only one, and that a defeat this time would be extremely damaging to their high tariff theories goes without saying.

"Neither party can afford to be beaten, and the result is that the fight in Ohio this time will be harder than perhaps ever before."

LOCATION OF PAPAL DELEGATION

It Will Remain Permanently at Washington.

Washington, June 17.—There has been a great deal of conjecture regarding the permanent location of the papal delegation in Washington. It is now authoritatively announced that the archbishops of the church in the United States have taken the matter in hand and a suitable dwelling for the papal delegation will be erected. At the meeting of archbishops in Chicago the details will be decided.

Said Dr. O'Gorman, professor at the Catholic University: "It is necessary to build a house for Archbishop Satoli, as any private residence that could be bought is wholly unsuited to the needs of those who will occupy a papal legate's house. Homes that have been intended for family use have not the arrangements for a legation, which requires offices, etc. Connected with a papal legate are various secretaries and subordinates, which fact must be taken into consideration when deciding the building question. A number now favor erecting the legation building on the grounds of the university, though the exact site is yet undecided upon. Bishop Ryan, of Buffalo, is treasurer of the fund to build the papal legation residence, and the circular he has sent out is bringing satisfactory results."

BLOUNT HAS RESIGNED.

Rumors of His Successor Being Traced Down.

Washington, June 16.—The names of Thomas T. Crittenden, consul general at the city of Mexico, and Judge Sneed, both of Kentucky, are said to be under consideration in connection with the appointment of a successor to the Hon. J. H. Blount, of Georgia, as United States minister to the Hawaiian Islands. Gossip has it that one of them will be chosen but there is no agreement as to the one.

Secretary Gresham was asked if it was true that the post had been offered to Crittenden, and that he had refused it. He replied that Gen. Crittenden had not refused an appointment, but would say no more. Later he was asked if it was true that Blount had resigned and the place had been offered to Judge Sneed. To this he replied that he had nothing to give out on the subject.

BOARDS OF PENSION EXAMINERS.

Senator Brice Will Take a Hand in Their Reorganization.

Washington, June 14.—The boards of pension examiners in Ohio will soon be reorganized. Forty-six counties in the state are represented in Congress by Republicans. In these counties Senator Brice will be permitted to designate the doctors who are to constitute the boards. The purpose of the new commissioner of pensions is to eventually make all the boards Democratic. Heretofore they have been composed of two Republicans and one Democrat.

The commissioner evidently thinks that the task of "purging the pension rolls" will be made easier if the boards are solidly Democratic. Tuesday Drs. Harshbarger and Mason, Democrats, and Nourse, Republican, were appointed as the board at Lancaster. Nourse will soon be removed. In Columbus Drs. Nelson Obetz and Frank Wagner, Democrats, and Barnhill, Republican, will compose the new board at that point. Barnhill will serve for a short time only.

MONEY PAID FOR SUGAR BOUNTY.

Statement Prepared by Commissioner Miller.

Washington, June 17.—Commissioner Miller has prepared a statement which shows that the total sugar bounty for the fiscal year ending June 30 will be $9,403,989. The amount actually paid is as follows:

"On cane sugar, $8,697,994; on beet sugar, $531,363; on sorghum sugar, $19,817; on maple sugar, $60,119; total, $9,309,293.

SECRETARY CARLISLE ON SILVER

Congress to Determine How Long Silver Bullion is to be Bought.

Washington, June 15.—A representative of the Associated Press in conversation with Secretary Carlisle suggested to him that there was a lack of precise information touching the amount of silver coined up to the present time, and also as to the manner in which the present operations of the treasury under the so-called Sherman act result in the payment of gold in the purchase of silver bullion. In reply to these suggestions, Secretary Carlisle said:

"The operations of the United States mint commenced in 1792, and from that time to 1873, a period of 81 years, the total amount of silver dollars coined was 8,045,838. In 1873 the coinage was stopped by act of Congress, but in 1878 it was resumed under the so-called Bland-Allison act, by the terms of which the secretary of the Treasury was directed to purchase and coin into standard silver dollars of 412 1-2 grains each, not less than $2,000,000 worth, nor more than $4,000,000 worth of silver bullion each month, and between the date of that act and the 14th day of July, 1890, a period of twelve years, there was coined $378,166,793.

"In addition to this there has been coined from the trade dollars $5,078,472, and from the seignoirage of bullion purchased and coined under the act of July 14, 1890, the sum of $6,641,109, making the aggregate $389,886,374 in full legal tender silver money issued by the government since 1878. Of this amount only $58,016,019 were in actual circulation on the first day of the present month, the remainder being held in the treasury as part of the assets of the government, or being represented by outstanding certificates.

Under the Act of 1890.

"The act of July 14, 1890, required the secretary of the Treasury to purchase 4,500,000 fine ounces of silver bullion each month, and it provided that he should continue the coinage of silver dollars at the rate of $2,000,000 per month until the 1st day of July, 1891; and under this act there have been coined $29,408,461, which makes the total coinage of silver dollars under all acts since 1878, $419,294,835, or more than fifty times as much as was coined during a previous period of 81 years.

"In addition to the silver bullion purchased by the government since 1878 and coined as above stated, the secretary of the Treasury has purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, and now holds in the vaults of the treasury, uncoined, 124,292,532 fine ounces of silver bullion which cost the people of the United States $114,299,920 and is worth to-day, at the market price of silver, $103,411,386, thus showing a loss of $10,888,534.

By the terms of the act the secretary was required to pay for all silver bullion purchased by the issue of new United States treasury notes payable in coin and it provided that upon demand of the holder of any such notes they should be redeemed in gold or silver coin, at the discretion of the secretary, it being, in the language of the act, 'the established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other upon the present legal ratio or such ratio as may be provided by law.' In the execution of this declared policy of Congress it is the duty of the secretary of the Treasury when the necessity arises, to exercise all the powers conferred upon him by the law in order to keep the government in a condition to redeem its obligations in such coin as may be demanded, and to prevent the depreciation of either as compared with the other.

What the Records Show.

"The records of the Treasury department show that during the thirteen months beginning May 1, 1892, and ending May 31, 1893, the coin treasury notes issued for the purchase of silver bullion under the act of July 14, 1890, amounted to $49,961,184, and that during the same period the amount of such notes paid in gold was $47,745,173. It thus appears that all the silver bullion purchased during that time, except $2,216,011 worth, was paid for in gold, while the bullion itself is stored in the vaults of the Treasury, and can neither be sold nor used for the payment of any kind of obligation.

"How long the government shall thus be compelled to purchase silver bullion and increase the public debt by issuing coin obligations in payment for it, is a question which Congress alone can answer. It is evident that if this policy is continued, and the secretary of the Treasury shall be compelled to issue bonds or otherwise increase the interest-bearing public debt, it will be done for the purpose of procuring gold with which to pay for silver bullion purchased under the act referred to."

The financial condition of the country as viewed from a Treasury standpoint, shows general improvement. Bank and commercial failures are fewer, gold shipments have ceased, at least for the present, confidence is being restored, and money is not so tight.

Treasury Gold Increased.

The Treasury net gold has increased from $89,000,000 to $91,300,000, and the demand for small money in the West will have the effect to further increase the treasury gold. The rate of exchange is sufficienly high to warrant the shipment of gold abroad, but the fact that commercial paper is for sale in London has a deterrent effect.

There is a general feeling that the worst is passed, the weaker financial institutions and business firms having succumbed, while these that passed through so far unscathed are the stronger for having weathered the financial storm.

DROPPING CLERKS FROM ROLLS.

Retrenchment Made Necessary by the Appropriations Bill.

Washington, June 16.—Thursday the names of 67 clerks were dropped from the rolls of the general land office. In making this reduction, which was made necessary by the legislative appropriation bill, Secretary Hoke Smith had been guided by a desire to raise the standard of the service, and to that end politics has not been permitted to enter into the question of who should be dismissed and who retained.

It is known that clerks without any political support whatever, have been retained, while others having the personal friendship and influences of prominent Democratic Senators and members of the House, and others high in official life have been dismissed. The strict rule of efficiency shaded now and then by a desire not to inflict too grievous a hardship has been the controlling force in making all removals.

Appointed by the President.

Washington, June 16.—The President today made the following appointments: Thomas D. Robinson, to be surveyor general of Colorado. To be registers of land offices: Jos. W. Jamison, at Boonville, Mo.; Geo. E. Kuntz, at Ashland; Andrew J. Taylor, at Duluth, Minn. To be receivers of public moneys: Frank P. Article, at Denver; Geo. W. Sunderland, of North Carolina, to be deputy third auditor of the treasury. Presidential postmasters were also appointed as follows: Wm. Aitly, at Hooperton, Ill.; Henry C. Feltman, at Salem, Ill.; Wm. Hunt, at Oakland, Ill.; John S. Stough, at Brazil, Ind.; Wm. H. Judson, at La Cygne, Kan.; Clark D. Smith, at Corruna, Mich.; Chas. T. Russell, at Mt. Pleasant, Mich.; C. B. Driscoll, at Negaunee, Mich.; John A. Cook, at David City, Neb.; P. W. McIllie, at Mandan, N. D.; Thos. A. Robinson, at Cameron, Tex.; Wm. A. Bryant, at McGregor, Tex.; Geo. W. Warren, at Hunton, W. Va.; Richard C. Hager, at Rawlins, Wyo.

Another Unsafe Building.

Washington, June 14.—Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs Armstrong advised First Assistant Secretary of the Interior Sims that the Atlantic building, two floors of which are used by the Indian bureau, is unsuited for the purpose for which it is now being used, and that its capacits is being overtaxed by weighty matter being placed upon the floors.

Before September First.

New York, June 17.—The Herald is assured upon the authority of a personal friend of the President that he has decided to call the session before September 1, and that his action in doing so is based upon his recent inquiries as to the present attitude of Congressmen regarding the Sherman silver purchase act.

Cadet-at-Large.

Washington, June 16.—Guy V. Henry, Jr., son of Lieutenant Colonel Henry, of the Seventh Cavalry, has been appointed by the President as cadet-at-large at the West Point Military Academy, filling the only presidential vacancy that will occur this year.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.
ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE

OPIUM AND CHINESE SMUGGLED.

Big Conspiracy Discovered in the Northwest.

Washington, June 20.—The official heads of Patrick H. Winston, United States attorney, Thomas R. Brown, United States marshal, Andrew Wasson, United States collector at Port Townsend, C. J. Mulkey, United States special agent, and six special inspectors of customs in the Puget Sound district, all in the state of Washington, have fallen into the official hopper as the results of reports made to Secretary Carlisle by Special Treasury Agents Wood and Lewis. These reports are numerous and circumstantial as to details and tell the story of one of the most extensive and successful conspiracies ever formed to smuggle Chinese and opium into the United States across the far northwestern border. There has been hardly a day for the past two months that reports or telegrams have not been received at the Treasury department from Agents Wood and Lewis, and on these reports officials of the department been summarily dismissed.

These officials, it is charged by the reports received, have been doing a wholesale business for several years in connection with private parties in Victoria, B. C., in smuggling in Chinese by means of fraudulent certificates, and in permitting opium smuggling either by connivance or otherwise. Scandals for the past twelve or fifteen years have attached more or less to these officials in the Puget Sound district whose duty it was to guard against the violation of law as to the illicit business of Chinese and opium smuggling into the United States. Politics have never entered it, but the immense profit in the business seems to have corrupted many officials.

MERCHANDISE EXPORTS.

Interesting Figures Furnished by the Statistical Bureau.

Washington, June 17.—The total values of the exports of merchandise from the United States during the twelve months ended May 31, 1893, were $848,373,845, and during the corresponding period of the preceding year $1,022,084,545, a decrease of $174,610,700. The values of the imports during the same period were $936,901,287 and $828,848,119 respectively, an increase of $108,053,168.

During the twelve months ended May 31, the exports of gold amounted to $123,095,453, and the imports $20,658,725, excess of exports, $102,436,728.

During the corresponding twelve months last year the exports of gold amounted to $48,888,224, and the imports $49,488,334, excess of imports $600,110. During the twelve months ended May 31, the exports of silver amounted to $20,136,578, and the imports $23,764,542, excess of exports $16,372,036.

During the corresponding period of the preceding year the exports of silver amounted to $30,937,500 and the imports $18,823,345, excess of exports $12,114,155.

DESTRUCTION OF LAND-MARKS.

Gettysburg Battlefield Association Makes a Report.

Washington, June 17.—The secretary of War has received a report from Mr. Batchelder, of the Gettysburg battle-field commission, setting forth at great length the wanton destruction of important landmarks on the field by the operations of an electric railroad company, by which, he says, the whole character of the historic place is being changed. Says the report: "The damage already committed is very great, and can never be repaired; but the present desecration is but the commencement of what may be done if this company is allowed to invade other sections of the battle-field. Is it not practicable to stop this wanton destruction of one of the most important historical spots in this country, until the government can decide its duty and its powers? Every hour the most flagrant depredations are committed; and if this is allowed to be continued while the government is deliberating, the injury will be irreparable."

The report has been referred to Colonel Lincoln, the acting judge advocate general, for his examination and opinion as to what authority the War department has now, or my have after July 1st prox., to prevent or interfere with the cutting of the lines by the railroad company.

FARNHAM POST WILL APPEAL.

Intends Going to the Grand Encampment With Its Case.

New York, June 15.—The members of old Farnham post, now banded together under the name of the Noah L. Farnham Independents, have decided to appeal to the national encampment of the Grand Army, which meets at Indianapolis in September, for a settlement of their troubles.

It was resolved to send a letter to the national encampment enclosing their report doubting the wisdom of leaving the entire control of pension matters in the Grand Army in the hands of a committee composed largely of pension agents, declaring that the resolution of 1884 violates the spirit of the constitution by abridging freedom of speech; that if the encampment leaves the matter in its present condition the post will feel more comfortable outside the order, but that if it will prove that the voice of calumny has been raised against it, and that mercenary men are not in control of its councils the post would request to have its charter returned, on the ground that its action had been taken solely in the interest of honorable members of the Grand Army.

JUSTICE BLATCHFORD

Stricken With Paralysis at Newport, R. I.

Boston, June 20.—A special dispatch to the Herald from Newport, R. I., says: Associate Justice Samuel Blatchford, of the United States Supreme court, has been stricken with paralysis at his cottage on Greenough Place. It is thought that he cannot recover, and his family have been told to prepare for the worst.

It is understood from reliable authority that he had three slight shocks in Washington before coming here, and when he arrived last week it was noticed that he was feeble, and that he gave evidence of having suffered from paralytic shocks. It is thought that he can live but a few weeks. No one is allowed to see him.

ARMY OF CUMBERLAND REUNION.

Great Efforts Being Made by the Cleveland Committee.

Cleveland, June 16.—The committee in charge of the arrangements for the 28th annual reunion of the Army of the Cumberland, which occurs here September 20 and 21, are striving to secure a large attendance of veterans going to or from the World's Fair.

All comrades who expect to be present are requested to communicate with J. M. Carrington, secretary. Reduced rates of fare on railroads will be secured and ample preparations be made for entertainment.

No Control Over Indian Lands.

Seattle, Wash., June 14.—The United States government has no control over lands of Indians on Puyallup reservation, is the decision of Judge Hanford of the United States Circuit court in the injunction case of Frank C. Ross against Edwin Fells, Indian agent and Major French, Captain Carpenter and Lieut. Goodwin, United States army officers, to prevent interference by defendants with the building of a railroad across the land within the reservation.

Cigarette Law Knocked Out.

Seattle, Wash., June 14.—A law passed by the last legislature, prohibiting the sale of cigarettes has been successfully attacked through habeas corpus proceedings in the United States District court here by a New York tobacco firm. The state will appeal to the United States Superior court. The petitioners contend that the small package of cigarettes is an original package and its sale cannot be abridged by state laws.

The Hawaiian flag has been raised over the palace at Honolulu for the first time.

CLEVELANDS GETTING READY FOR AN EXPECTED EVENT.

Dainty Baby Apparel of the Finest Material Purchased at New York Stores—Much Secrecy Maintained.

New York, June 16.—There is no doubt that before the end of the next fortnight the Cleveland family will number more than three. Two telegrams have been sent to two large retail dry goods houses in this city, giving an order to each for a quantity of infant's first long clothes, to be delivered at the White House as soon as possible. A reporter was sent to these places to discover, if possible, what the things were like which were being procured for the rival of Baby Ruth's rights and privileges. A great deal of secrecy is being maintained in regard to the matter, but, as the things were ordered in New York, it has been impossible to keep it from the public. Mrs. Cleveland's tastes, from all accounts, seem to be unusually quiet, and a lavish display of any kind has been avoided.

MRS. CLEVELAND.

In fact, beyond the richness of the materials, and the general unobtrusive elegance of everything, there is very little difference in the outfit designed for this exceedingly important arrival at the White House and an outfit bought by people in ordinary circumstances in life.

With the Cleveland Initial.

A large hamper basket lined with pale blue surah silk (which, by the way, is Mrs. Cleveland's favorite color), covered with dotted Swiss muslin, edged with the finest valenciennes, was filled with everything designed to delight the heart of a mother and add to the comfort of the new arrival. The dainty little toilet articles were all marked with the Cleveland initial.

The articles of clothing with which the hamper was filled were ordered in quantities of one dozen each. First came the dainty little flannel bands, made of the finest silk flannel, embroidered with a wreath of white silk violets. One dozen little white silk shirts came next in order. These were imported, and had only just arrived in time to fill the orders contained in the telegram. The little pinning blankets were of the same materials as the bands, and had a spray of white violets embroidered in the corner of each, so when the ends were turned up and pinned, the whole effect was as one large spray of violets across the feet.

The white skirts were made of the finest sheer white India muslin, with a simple hem about an inch deep around the bottom, and daintily embroidered down the seams, around the bands at the waist and hem with white silk. The long dress which went with the order was the only really elaborate article. This was made of fine white silk muslin, with a deep frill of embroidery, so fine that it could almost have been called lace, with two ruffles of the same down the front, each side of tucks, joined by lace beading, through which a narrow white satin ribbon was drawn, finished around the neck and sleeves with a narrow piece of the same embroidery.

WIVES OF TWO GREAT LEADERS.

Mrs. U. S. Grant and Mrs. Jeff Davis to Meet.

New York, June 17.—Mrs. U. S. Grant and Mrs. Jefferson Davis are to meet. The wives of the two great leaders will exchange their first greetings at Cranston's on the Hudson, which is in sight of the West Point military academy. The place has many associates dear to the hearts of both, as their husbands were graduates of the academy. Mrs. Grant is now a guest at Cranstons, and Mrs. Davis will stop at the same place. The two ladies will thus meet every day. Mrs. Grant, in speaking of Mrs. Davis's intended visit, said that she hoped she would not disappoint her as she did last year. She is very anxious to become acquainted with her.

Mrs. Davis and her daughter, Miss Davis, are at the Hotel Marlborough and will remain there until early next week, when they will go to Cranstons. Mrs. Davis has expressed a wish to meet Mrs. Grant on ground which is of such historic interest to both. She feels greatly pleased with the kind expressions of interest Mrs. Grant has manifested in the coming visit.

TO ABROGATE THE NEW TREATY.

Society for the Purpose Formed at New York.

New York, June 17.—A number of well-known ladies and gentlemen of this city who believe that the extradition treaty recently entered into by the United States and Russia, was signed because of a misunderstanding and misrepresentation, have met here, and decided to form an organization which shall be the neuclus of a national body. A constitution was adopted, and the local organization was named "The Society for the Abrogation of the Russian Treaty."

The object of the society is to arouse public opposition to the extradition treaty, and to use every means to induce President Cleveland to take steps for its abrogation. Among the members of the new society are: Francis C. Barlow, Wm. E. Dodge, Wm. Watson Gilder, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Isador Strauss, Jesse Seligman, Thos. A. Edison, John Fisk, Chas. S. Fairchild, Everett P. Wheeler, John Claflin, Spencer Trask, J. Edward, Francis Baker and Orlando B. Potter.

EULALIA WILL SAIL SATURDAY.

She Has Secured Staterooms on the La Touraine.

New York, June 20.—The Infanta Eulalie will leave America next Saturday. She will sail from New York on the French liner steamer La Touraine. The princess with her husband and Mrs. J. M. Ceballos, drove to the French line dock at 11 o'clock yesterday morning and were shown through La Touraine. Eulalie picked out the staterooms which seemed to her most comfortable, and they were reserved for the Spanish royal party.

At 5 o'clock Monday afternoon the princess and her party boarded the steam yacht Susquehanna, at the foot of East 22d street, and sailed for Newport. The exact length of the stay at Newport has not been decided.

Will Not Move the Capital.

Louisville, Ky., June 16.—The House has settled the state capital removal fight by deciding in favor of Frankfort, the present seat of government.

Ohio Democrats.

Columbus, June 16.—(Special.)—The Democratic state convention will meet August 9 and 10, at Cincinnati.

WILL NOT CLOSE THE BIBLE.

The Society's Display Will Remain on Exhibition.

Chicago, June 20.—"Close up this exhibit because the Fair is to be open Sunday? Not much. That isn't a good missionary spirit."

Thomas Denby, the white-haired representative of the American Bible society at the Exposition who presides over its pavilion in the northwest corner of the gallery in Manufactures Building, made this statement yesterday. Then he proceeded to say some other things about Sunday opening.

"I've been fighting a battle of my own along that line," he went on. "The people in New York were rather in favor of hanging a curtain over these shelves Sunday and putting up a closed sign. But I told 'em that I never had veiled a Bible from eyes that hankered after a sight of it yet, and that at my time of life I wasn't going to begin. I said that I guessed this exhibit had better stay about this way seven days in the week. And that is what is to be done. There will be nobody in charge, but people can come in here and study these good books just as much as they want to on the Lord's day. It won't do 'em any harm, I hope."

There are other exhibitors in that portion of the gallery who are interested in the Sunday opening question. The Methodist Book Concern's pavilion has not disappeared, in spite of the strong Methodist feeling in favor of closed gates one day in the week, and Bishop Merrill's statement that all exhibits over which that church has control will be withdrawn.

MOUNTAINS OF COAL BURNING.

Fifty Thousand Tons on Fire at Buffalo.

Buffalo, June 17.—Three torrid mountains of coal still blaze and simmer at the yard of the Philadelphia & Reading company, where the fire occurred a week ago, and 50,000 tons of coal is resolving itself into useless cinders. The scene is one of desolation. Fifteen acres of ground are covered with the charred and blackened ruins of cars, outhouses, offices and scale platforms. It is impossible to do anything to save the coal that has not yet caught fire, except by carrying it away. An extra switch line capable of holding 40 cars, has been run from the main yard to the fire, and a large force of men are working day and night loading cars and sending them out on the main tracks, but not more than 10,000 tons can possibly be saved.

The fire has worked its way under the piles, and every little while an avalanche of good coal will rush down from the top, showing a bed of reddened coal beneath. Besides the immense loss on the coal and sheds, there is also the loss of 60 freight cars. Twenty of these were owned by the Reading, and the other 40 by other lines, and these latter the company will have to pay for. The total loss is now figured at $800,000. If some method of extinguishing the fire in the caol is not found, it will probably burn and smoulder for months.

TAYLOR PLEADS FOR LIBERIA.

He Thinks Uncle Sam Should Extend a Helping Hand.

New York, June 16.—Bishop Wm. Taylor, of Africa, has addressed the following letter to Secretary of State Gresham:

New York, June 14, 1893.

Hon. Walter Q. Gresham, State Department, Washington:

Dear Sir:—Pardon the liberty I take, and allow me to call your attention to the enclosed "Liberian Appeal." You probably have seen it. Our government bears no legal responsibility for the protection of Liberia, but if we can by moral suasion extend over them a protecting shield against oppression, it would be seemly. England's hands are tied by the fact that she appropriated about one hundred miles of the northwest coast of Liberia a few years ago. Now that France is laying claim to 73 miles of their southeast coast, England can not interfere if so disposed. Other European nations are in the grab game for African territory, so that our government seems to be the only one in position to help Liberia.

I was in Monrovia when the treaty, under which Liberia was expected to give her ivory coast to France, was submitted to the senate. It was within three days of adjournment, and they offered that as a reason for postponement; but they did not directly reject it. Some of the leading men in the government were in favor of signing it rather than risk trouble with France; but a great source of uncertainty as to harmonious relations was in the fact that France stipulated that if at any time Liberia should dispose of any of her territory, or change her form of governmentall the French claims to the Liberian coast would be vitalized, so that France would take, in effect, a mortgage on the whole of the Liberian coast, or at least all of the "grain coast," which they now claim, and propose to cede in exchange for the "ivory coast."

I mention these facts, not noted in the printed document, that you may get the outer boundary lines of the subject. The Liberian government is weak, and can not protect herself against foreign governments; but the Liberian republic is not a failure, and if not crushed by foreign invasion, will yet make an honorable score for the possibilities of the negro nationality. As Methodist Episcopal bishop of Africa, I beg you to do what you can for Liberia; but I leave it to your better judgment as to methods of procedure.

(Signed.) WILLIAM TAYLOR.

THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.

A Lively Incident Marked Their Annual Meeting.

Chicago, June 17.—A lively incident marked the annual meeting of the National society of the Sons of the American Revolution. An amendment proposed by the Oregon-Washington society defining the objects of the national organization came up for discussion. Bishop Cheney, of Chicago, expressed a wish that the phrase "to oppose by moral means the spread of anarchial ideas and lawlessness" be incorporated in the constitution. He said that the Western states realized what anarchy means more fully than the Atlantic seaboard states. Mr. Hall said the committee on organization was willing to have that clause admitted.

In a second Mr. Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, of Washington, was on his feet hotly opposing Bishop Cheney's proposition. "This society has no more business trying to put down anarchy than it has to put down hell," said he. The general ripped out the exclamation with a force that made the good bishop start. Delegate Brister, of Ohio, also opposed the amendment. It was voted down. A resolution was adopted, stating that "the objects of the society were to perpetuate the memories of Revolutionary heroes; to promote friendship among their descendants; to encourage historical research; to foster true patriotism, and to carry out the purposes expressed in the preamble to the constitution of our country and the injunctions of Washington in his farewell address to the American people."

BRICE CLUB GOING TO PIECES.

The Club's Entire Outfit to be Sold at Constable's Sale.

Lima, O., June 14.—(Special.)—The famous young men's Brice club is in serious trouble, and the feeling among the members has not been harmonious for some time past, and members have hesitated to pay up their dues, until the club has fallen in arrears on hall rent. Suit was filed in Squire Douglas's court some days ago, by W. B. Segal, et al, against the club, and judgement was rendered on the 10th instant, and the property of the club attached. Constable Mechling visited the room and barred the doors, taking possession of the club's effects.

The entire outfit is now advertised for sale on June 21, the sale to take place at the club rooms. Even the elegant banner presented to the club by Senator Brice, at Columbus, a short time after the club was organized, is not exempt.

BABY'S BLOOD AND SKIN

Cleansed and purified of every humor, eruption, and disease by the celebrated

CUTICURA REMEDIES

These great skin cures, blood purifiers, and humor remedies afford immediate relief in the most torturing of Itching and Burning Eczemas and other itching, scaly, crusted, and blotchy skin and scalp diseases, permit rest and sleep, and point to a permanent and economical (because most speedy) cure when the best physicians and all other remedies fail. Thousands of grateful testimonials attest their wonderful, unfailing, and incomparable efficacy. Sold everywhere. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Boston. "All About the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," mailed free.

BABY'S Skin and Scalp purified and beautified by CUTICURA SOAP. Absolutely pure.

HOW MY SIDE ACHES!

Aching Sides and Back, Hip, Kidney, and Uterine Pains, and Rheumatism relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. The first and only instantaneous pain-killing, strengthening plaster.

BIG WHIST CONGRESS.

Beginning of the Championship Race To-day.

Chicago, June 20.—The Chicago Whist congress, which begins here today, will be one of the largest ever held in the world, and the race for the championship cup will be on the progressive duplicate whist lines, which will give all the club representatives a fair chance to show their skill, and each will have to play the same hands as all their competitors. The plan was arranged by J. T. Mitchell, of the Chicago Whist club, and has advantages over any other system that has been thought of. Probably 25 clubs will enter teams for the Forrest Trophy. The contests will last from to-day to Saturday, and then the four leading clubs will fight the race out for the trophy. All the best players in the country will be in attendance at the congress.

HENRY JONES (CAVENDISH.)

Henry Jones, of England, known to whist players the world over as "Cavendish" and as the master at that great game, is in this country to attend the Whist congress. Nicholas B. Trist, of New Orleans, the inventor, or at least the promulgator, of the system of "American leads," is also to attend the congress.

MR. HARRISON AT OHIO BUILDING.

Gracefully Welcomed by the Buckeyes

Chicago, June 17.—(Special.)—Sweet strains of music were filling the air with melody, and a huge American flag drooped in graceful folds over the portals over the stately front entrance as ex-President Harrison entered the Ohio building shortly before 3 o'clock Friday afternoon.

Above stars and stripes and high over the head of the ex-President hung a handsome portrait of Benjamin Harrison, and as the original of this counterpart presentment stepped across the portals and stood under his picture, Gen. C. M. Anderson, of the Ohio board of managers, and chairman of the entertainment committee advanced and gracefully welcomed the distinguished statesman to the home of wandering Buckeyes at the World's Fair.

Mr. Harrison replied with equal brevity, but in a manner that showed his appreciation of the high honor and regard in which he was held by the residents of the state of his birth.

Money, Crops, Trade.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

There is a distinct improvement in the financial situation. The foreign exchange rate is down, and gold shipments will be a thing of the past, so long as it keeps down. The total exports of gold to all points for the week were $14,817; total imports of gold for the week, $111,746—showing a net gain, small it is true, but the precursor of a golden tide that is deemed certain to set this way speedily. The promise of a repeal of the Sherman silver law, without any foolish free silver legislation in its place, has inspired confidence abroad. London began to buy American stocks a fortnight ago, and Amsterdam followed suit last week. Exports of grain are heavy, and the indications favor the ending out of increasing quantities. So the signs of the times are all favorable concerning national finance.

There have been, too, within the last week, a notable improvement in the money stringency throughout the interior of the country. Every bank has taken all possible precautions against a senseless run by its depositors, and the feeling is that things are in better shape than they have been for a long time, so far as weathering a possible financial storm is concerned. But a panic never comes when it is watched for and prepared for; and the preparations for the past three weeks or so have been so elaborate against a possible panic that there is not much possibility that one can come.

One of the precautions taken by the New York banks against any undue stress upon their resources, was the authorization of the issue of clearing-house certificates. This step has been resorted to before, but on previous occasions action was only taken after some of the banks had got into trouble and had to be helped out of their difficulties. On the present occasion there is no indication of trouble; indeed there is every reason to believe that collectively the New York institutions are in unusually sound condition at the present time, having long been putting their affairs in shape in fear of unfavorable developments from our currency derangements. The action, therefore, is "entirely precautionary and preventive," to quote the New York Financial Chronicle, which goes on to explain that "it is taken with the view to extending all needed assistance to the out-of-town banks, in the great strain to which these banks are now being subjected, and to ease the general situation. It was also felt that such a step by the New York banks might make the clearing-house associations of other cities less disinclined to adopt a similar course out of fear that an act of that kind on their part might be construed to their detriment."

None of the banks have as yet needed to avail themselves of the privilege, and probably will not. Hence the action of the Clearing-house was not the outcome of any urgent, immediate need. Nor can it be regarded as in the remotest degree a confession of weakness. It indicates simply due vigilance. In times of distress the New York banks are always called upon to bear the brunt of the financial battles, and their action last week was a notice that they were prepared, should the occasion require, to stand together not only for their own protection but for the protection of the interests of the banks and the mercantile and financial community in other parts of the country.

The stock market has been inactive, because of the temporary scarcity of loanable funds in New York. The undercurrent of strength is still maintained, and the small disturbances which constantly occur can do no more than ripple the surface of the stream. The demand for money from the West having passed its climax, an improved condition of affairs in the stock market is confidently looked for during the coming week.

The fear that the India mints will be closed to free silver coinage in the very near future, has stimulated the silver buying for immediate delivery, thus causing a slight advance in the price. Bar silver closed in New York Saturday at 83⅛c per ounce, at which price the silver dollar is worth a fraction over 64 cents.

FARMERS' REVIEW.

What It Has to Say Regarding the Crops.

Chicago, June 14.—The Farmers' Review has received reports from correspondents in twelve states regarding the condition of winter wheat. The Review to-day in a summary says:

"The condition of winter wheat has improved greatly in the last few days, but will fall far short of a good crop. In Illinois the improvement is very noticeable, but not so much of the area of wheat has been destroyed that some counties will get little benefit from the improvement. Some correspondents report that nine-tenths of the wheat acreage in their localities has been abandoned. The improvement has continued in Indiana and Ohio. In the latter state the outlook is good. Little change is seen in the condition of wheat in Michigan, but in Kentucky the improvement is marked, and a good crop is assured. In Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska conditions are still adverse, though there has been improvement in some localities. Iowa and Wisconsin promise a comparatively good yield."

WEEKLY CONDITION OF TRADE.

Good Results Expected from New York Banks' Action.

New York, June 17.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade will say: Concerted action by the banks of New York has changed the situation materially. More failures and a tremendous drain of money to the West had such effect that the banks were unanimous in deciding upon the issue of clearing house certificates, but as a precautionary measure to prevent trouble rather than because the urgency of the trouble made it necessary. Much increased accommodations for the business community will, unless speculation is stimulated to absorb all the increase in available resources through undue preference for marketable securities over other assets.

Failures during the past week numbered 313 in the United States, against 153 last year, and 34 in Canada, against 25 last year.

FAILURE OF GREEN CROPS

Causing Great Scarcity of Food for Cattle in France.

Paris, June 16.—The failure of the green crops in many districts, owing to the intense heat, promises to cause a fodder famine during the winter, and prices are rapidly rising. The minister of husbandry has ordered the prefects of the different departments to report to the minister with the utmost dispatch the resources of grain and fodder in their respective districts, and whether any supplies are available for the relief of the districts more sorely tried by the long drouth. The minister of commerce has made similar inquiry of the chambers of commerce.

Great numbers of cattle are being slaughtered and the cattle market here is glutted. The opinion is that American fodder would find a splendid market if sent quickly.

GOOD PROSPECT FOR PEACH CROP

Growers Soliciting Orders from Western Growers.

Wilmington, Del., June 16.—The peach crop of Delaware and Chesapeake Peninsula promises to be so large that growers are now sending out circular letters to Western dealers asking them to buy direct from producers rather than from jobbers. The growers fear that if the immense crop is handled by Eastern jobbers prices will drop to the bottom, and hope by means of circular letters to induce dealers to place their orders direct.

KANSAS WHEAT CROP RUINED.

Ravages of Chinch Bugs Did the Work.

Wichita, Kan., June 16.—Some of the best-informed wheat growers of this section who have been over this and neighboring counties making a close inspection of large fields of wheat already cut and in process of harvesting, state that the reports of good yields were quite unreliable, and that field after field would not run over three bushels to the acre.

The crop, they say, was prematurely ripened by the ravages of chinchbugs. Since the wheat cutting commenced the bugs have gone to the corn, and they promise to play havoc with that crop.

Cotton Crops.

Augusta, Ga., June 16.—The Augusta Exchange has received answers to inquiries as to the condition of the cotton crop from four counties in South Carolina, and 11 in Georgia. They report the average increase of area at 5 per cent. The crop will be later than last year. Considerable replanting will be necessary, owing to cool nights, cut-worms and high winds. Labor is plentiful.

Drouth in Germany.

Berlin, June 20.—The recent drouth caused such a scarcity of farm products and so blighted the young crops that the minister of trade will probably propose a suspension of the duties on corn and maize.

REVIEW OF WEEK'S BUSINESS.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO BLADE.
Toledo, O., June 20, 1893.

The following shows changes in government bonds during the past week:

	June 20.	June 13.
U. S. 4s, coupons	110	111
U. S. 4s, registered	109	110
U. S. 2s, registered		98
Pacific 6s of 1895	103	95

Condition of the Grain Market at the Close This Afternoon.

This afternoon the wheat market closed lower. July was off from the opening 5-8c to 7-8c. The cause of this weakness was a somewhat tighter money market than on yesterday. There was at one time in the trade a report that London had arranged to carry all the wheat in Chicago, through the Bank of Montreal, but afterward prices sagged. The French Senate has passed a bill to suspend temporarily the duties on barley, oats and corn, on account of the damage done by drouth. A Berlin cable says the minister of Trade will propose a suspension of the duties on maize, because of the blight caused by the drouth.

Corn closed lower and weak. The principal weakness was caused by a report that the Iowa crop promises to be unusually large. Corn for cash at Chicago closed at 41 7-8c; July, 41 3-4c; September, 43 1-8c.

Pork for July delivery was worth $20.10.

AT THE TOLEDO EXCHANGE.

The Close at Toledo.

Business was well extended in wheat this afternoon, but prices were lower and weak. Corn very dull and easier. Cloverseed firmer.

No. 2 soft red wheat, 65 3-4c, and to close, 65 1-4c; No. 3 soft red, 62c; No. 4 soft red, 58c; rejected No. 1, 58c.

July wheat, 66 3-4c, and finally 66 1-8c; August, 69 7-8c, and to close, 69 1-8c; September, 72 1-4@71 3-4c less price to conclude.

Prices of wheat to-day:

July.	Opened.	Highest.	Lowest.	Close.
Toledo	66¾	66¾	66⅛	66⅛
Chicago	66	66⅛	65⅜	65⅜
New York	73¼	73¼	72⅝	72⅝
St. Louis	63⅜	63⅜	62⅜	62⅝
September—				
Toledo	72¼	72¼	71¾	71¾
Chicago	71¼	71¼	70⅝	70⅝
New York	78	78	77⅜	77⅜

Corn—No. 2 about 42c.

Oats—No. 2, 30c.

Rye—No. 2, 53c.

Cloverseed—Prime cash, $7.20; October, $6.60 bid.

C. A. King & Co. report street prices: No. 2 soft red wheat, 62c; white wheat, 60c; corn, 41c; oats, 30@34c; rye, 45c.

Toledo Produce Market.

The market was well supplied this morning with products of the farm and garden, butter was in fair supply at previous prices. Eggs plentiful but steady. Vegetables in full supply, with no change to note. Fish a little scarce for fresh, but prices are unaltered. Fruits in fairly good stock; prices about unaltered. Dressed meats, supply ample fo hogs; calves sell well. Salt meats, no alteration.

Butter—Dairy, 16@17c; fair quality, 15c; creamery, 21@22c.

Eggs—Fresh receipts, 14@15c.

Vegetables—Pie plant, doz, 12@15c; old potatoes, bu, 85@90c; new potatoes, bbl, $4@4.25; peas, bu, 75c@$1; beets, doz, 8@10c; onions, doz bunches, 10c; lettuce, lb, 3c; tomatoes, 4-basket crates, $2; cucumbers, doz, 40c; cabbages, crate, small, $1.50; large, $2.50; asparagus, lb, 5c; onions, bu, Southern, $1.40.

Fresh Fish—(Retail)—Fresh cod, lb, 10@12½c; roe shad, each, 75c; buck shad, 60c each; pompano, lb, 25c; black bass, lb, 15c; pickerel, lb, 10c; red snappers, lb, 12½c; trout, 10c; lobsters, each, 20c; striped bass, lb, 25c; herring, lb, 6c; smelts, lb, 12½c; white fish, lb, 12½c; Kennebec river salmon, lb, 15c; oysters, New York counts, can, 50c.

Dressed meats—Hogs, per 100 lbs, $8.25@8.50; lambs, lb, 9@10c; mutton, lb, 7@8c; calves, 8@9c; beef, 5@7c.

Poultry—Chickens, dressed, 7@9c; young chickens, each, 15@25c.

Fruits—Strawberries, bu, $2; pine-apples, doz, $1@1.50; cocoanuts, doz, 50c; oranges, box, $3@3.50; lemons, box, $3.75@4.50.

Salt meats—Heavy mess pork, bbl, $20; light mess, $21; clear mess, $22. Hams, lb, 14c; shoulders, 12½c; bacon, 14c; bologna, lb, 6c.

Lard—Kettle-rendered, barrels, half-barrels and tierces, 13c.

Wool—Unwashed, lb, 10@15c; washed, 15@20c; tub-washed, 21@22c.

Hay—Best baled timothy, car lots, $13.50; mixed hay, $10@12 straw, $8; loose hay from wagons, $12@15.

Hides—Green hides, lb, 3c; heavy steers, 4c; calf skins, 7c; No. 2 hides and bulls, 2½@3c; cured hides, 4@4½c; cured steers, 6c; calf, 8c; tallow, 4¼@4¾c.

Mill feed, per ton, $15.

Flour—Spring patents, bbl, $5; family brands, $4.

Grain and Produce.

Buffalo, June 20.—Spring wheat dull; No. 1 Northern, 67c. Winter wheat is scarce; No. 2 red, 72c; No. 2 white, 72c; No. 3 extra red, 67c asked.

Detroit, June 20.—Wheat—Market closed easy; No. 1 white, 67¼c; No. 2 red cash, 65¼c; No. 3 red, 61½c; July, 66⅝c; August, 69¼; September, 71⅝c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 41c. Oats—No. 2 white, 36¾c; No. 2 mixed, 33c.

Liverpool, June 20.—Close—Pork—Demand moderate and prices unchanged. Lard—Demand moderate and prices unchanged. Wheat and flour—Demand moderate and prices unchanged. Corn—Demand fair; spot steady at 4s 5½d; June easy at 4s 4¾d; July easy at 4s 4½d; August easy at 4s 4¾d.

Chicago, June 20.—Noon—Wheat—July, 65¾@65⅝c; September, 70⅝@70¾c; December, 75¼c. Corn—July, 42¼c September, 43⅝@43¾c. Oats—July, 30¼c; September, 27c. Pork—September—$20.80. Lard—September, $9.82½; October, $10.42½. Ribs—July, $9.05; September, $9.35.

New York, June 20.—Flour quiet, easy. Wheat—Receipts, 425,300 bu; sales, 1,025,000; No. 2 red lower, weak, fairly active; July, 72⅝@73 7-16c; September, 77⅝@78¼c. Rye, quiet, nominal; western, 57@58c. Corn—Receipts, 38,400 bu; sales, 725,000 bu; No. 2 steady, moderately active; July, 50⅛@51¼c; September, 51⅛@52¼c; No. 2, 50⅛@51⅛c. Oats—Receipts, 111,300 bu; sales, 100,000 bu; No. 2, quiet but firm; July, 37⅛@37¼c; September, 33⅝@33¾c; western, 37½@44½c. Beef, quiet but steady; extra mess, $7.50@8.50. Pork, dull but steady; new mess, $19.50@20. Lard, quiet at $10.10. Butter—Receipts, 15,593 packages; quiet but steady; western dairy, 14@16½c; western creamery, 16@20½c. Cheese, quiet and easy at 7⅜c. Eggs, firm and in fair demand; western, 14⅝@15¼c. Sugar, firm and in fair demand; crushed, 5 13-16c; granulated, 5⅜c. Petroleum, quiet at $5.20@5.25. Spirits of turpentine, dull but firm at 29½@30½c. Molasses, quiet but steady at 30@38c. Freights, firm but quiet. Resin steady but quiet at $1.20@1.25. Tallow, firm but dull at 4⅜c. Hops, quiet but firm; Pacific coast, 19@22c. Coffee—Rio, quiet, nominal, No. 7 on spot, 16⅜c.

Live Stock.

East Buffalo, June 20.—Receipts of cattle, 30 cars through and 6 on sale, and 6 held over; market very dull; stockers almost unsaleable at any price. Receipts of hogs, 21 loads through and 16 on sale, including 12 held over; market steady at yesterday's opening prices; good Yorkers, $6.70; pigs same as Yorkers. Receipts of sheep and lambs, 12 loads through and 12 on sale; all held over; market very dull; best bids for good wethers, $4.75.

Chicago, June 20.—The Evening Journal reports: Receipts of cattle, 5,500 head; largely Texans; market steady to a slight upturn on good steers; top price, $5@5.35. Receipts of hogs, 12,000 head; market is steady; mixed and packers, $6.25@6.40; heavy, $6.45@6.50; light, $6.50@6.65. Receipts of sheep and lambs, 2,500 head; only a peddling trade and no fixed values; top sheep, $4.00@5.10.

Cleveland, June 20.—(Special.)—No fresh arrivals of cattle; feeling weak at quotations. Receipts of veal calves light; market steady; tops, $6.25; good calves $5.50@6. Receipts of hogs, 4 cars; market is strong to 5c higher on lights; slow on mediums; heavies, $6.40@6.50; pigs and lights, $6.50@6.65. Receipts of sheep light; market slow and demand light.

Kansas City, June 19.—Cattle—Best cattle were steady; others easy and 5@10c lower; Texas steers, $2@4.25; shipping steers, $4.30@5.35; native cows, $1.90@4.25; butchers' stock, $3.60@4.50; stockers and feeders, $2.70@4.40; bulls and mixed, $1.60@3.50. Hogs—Market steady; bulk of sales, $6@6.15; heavies, $5.90@6.05; packers, $6@6.15; mixed, $6@6.20; light, $5.85@6.20; Yorkers, $6.20@6.25; pigs, $4.10@6. Sheep—Market steady; muttons sold at $4@4.60.

St. Louis, June 19.—Cattle easier and steady; fair steers, $3.40; little stock of consequence on sale. Hogs—Market easier; range of prices, $5.50@6.20. Sheep—Market weak and unchanged.

British Grain Trade.

London, June 19.—The Mark Lane Express, in its weekly review of the British grain trade, says: In the south of England wheat is thin and the plant is short. In the eastern counties a large area gives promise of excellent production. In the middle and western counties a full yield will be impossible. In Scotland wheat is forward and promises well. The price of English wheat is unchanged. Foreign wheat has declined 6d per quarter in 38 out of 60 markets. The imports during the week were 287,517 quarters of wheat and 89,282 quarters of flour. The quantity of wheat on passage to Great Britain on June 17, was 3,050,000 quarters.

THE DAY ON WALL STREET.

Close of the Stock Market at New York This Afternoon.

Noon—Money on call stringent at 15@25 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 6@8 per cent. Sterling exchange is heavy and lower, with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.81½@4.82½ for 60 days, and $4.83¾@4.84¼ for demand; posted rates, $4.83½@4.85½; commercial bills, $4.80@4.83. The stock market after 11 o'clock was heavy and lower. At noon the market was weak at about the lowest prices of the day.

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Close.
A. C. O.	35¼	35¼	35	35
Atch	23⅜	23⅜	23¼	23⅜
A. S. R.	86½	86½	83¾	83¾
C. S.	50½	50½	50¼	50½
C. G. T.	71⅜	71⅜	69⅝	69⅝
C. B. Q.	87¼	87¼	86⅝	87
D. L. & W.	142½	142⅝	142½	142½
Erie	18	18	17⅝	17⅝
J. C.	107½	107½	107	107
L. S.	122⅝	122⅝	122⅝	122⅝
L. & N.	67	67⅛	66⅜	66⅜
Lead	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼
M. P.	34⅜	34⅜	33⅝	33⅝
N. A.	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
N. E.	20¾	20¾	19⅝	20
N. Y. C.	102	102	101½	101½
N. P. Pfd.	34½	34½	34⅜	34⅜
N. W.	104½	104½	103⅝	104
N. C. N.	15⅜	15⅜	12⅜	13⅜
O. M.	40	40	40	40
P. M.	18½	18½	18½	18½
R. G.	16⅛	16⅛	15⅜	15⅜
R. I.	72⅝	72⅝	71⅞	72
St. P.	69	69⅛	68⅜	68⅜
U. P.	29	29	28⅝	28⅝
W. P.	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
*W. U.	82⅝	82⅝	82	82⅝
G. E.	71⅝	72	71	71⅝
D. C. F.	23⅝	23⅝	21⅛	21⅛
T. C. I.	16½	16½	16¼	16½
Man.	161	131¼	127	129⅝

Ex. Div. W. U., 1¼ per cent.

Trade.

The general trade of the country was fair during the past week. The wool and hide markets were depressed.

Cotton Markets.

St. Louis, June 19.—Cotton—Middling, 7⅛c.

Galveston, June 19.—Cotton steady; middling, 7 11-16c; low middling, 7⅜c; good ordinary, 7c.

New Orleans, June 19.—Cotton quiet and steady; good middling, 8⅛c; middling, 7 13-16c; low middling, 7⅜c; good ordinary, 7 3-16c.

New York, June 20.—Cotton—The market for futures opened easy; June, 7.60; July, 7.69; August, 7.80; September, 7.85; October, 7.90; November, 7.98; November, 8.04; January, 8.11; February, 8.17; March, 8.28; December, 7.98.

Wool Markets.

St. Louis, June 19—Wool—Receipts, 161,500 lbs; shipments, 101,300 lbs; market quiet and featureless; medium Kansas and Nebraska, 15@16c coarse, 13@15c; medium Montana, Wyoming and Dakota, 15@16c; low and coarse, 11@15c; others unchanged.

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